13 MAR 1950

TELEGRAM "CHRONICLE"
TELEPHONE NO. 22037

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665
POST BOX NO. 382

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDER: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Air Surcharge 6 Pies

VOL. IX NO. II | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1950 | PRICE: FOUR ANNAS

YUGOSLAV PANORAMA

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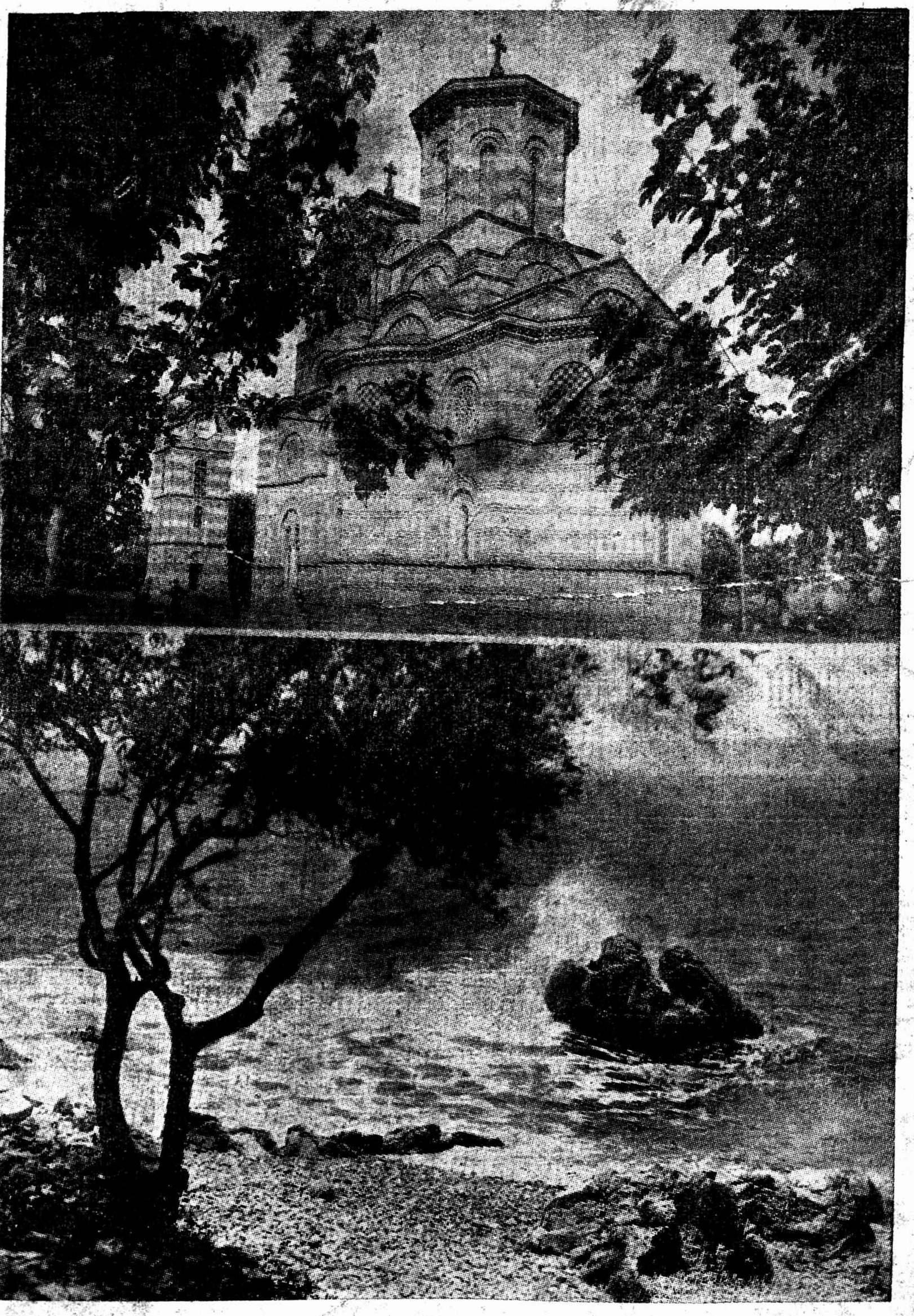


Not very much to Stalin's liking, Tito's Yugoslavia has many monasteries of the Orthodox Greek Church. Top is a typical monastery of a Serbian town.

Below is a grand view of the Adriatic Sea on the Dalmatian coast of Yugoslavia.

INVITE STALIN TO INDIA

(SEE PAGE 6)

Robot Wonders Of The Age

★

BY P. G. KRISHNAYYA

WHEN Harvard University recently unveiled a new 10-ton electronic calculator, which uses its own language and memory to solve complex mathematical problems thousands of times faster than man, the invasion of our times by the robot machine reached new heights. Dozens of robot devices have been revealed in the past few months

In London scientists developed a robot brain that signals its own moves in a game of chess, can memorize a bookful of facts and figures, may eventually be able to cook if its inventor can give it a sense of smell.

A robot machine in Scotland never loses a ticketacktoe game. When its human opponent plugs in one of nine electrical contracts on a board, an X appears in the corresponding space on a glass screen. A few seconds later the robot's electronically selected "O" lights up. You may get a draw, but you will never win. Another robot not only regularly beats all comers at an ancient Chinese numbers game called Nim, but keeps its own won and lost record

These example of electronic magic are not isolated ones. Experts say the era of robots is upon us. From simple household tasks to astronomical computations, automatic devices possessing almost human powers are taking over with such fantastic magic that in a less enlightened age their inventors might be burned as sorcerers.

Robots are already a part of our daily lives. Automatic diswashers, kitchen ranges that turn themselves on and off, self-defrosting refrigerators, coin machines that make change, garage doors that open when a headlight beam strikes them or when a car horn sounds, all these are robot-like devices.

Nor is the idea of robots strictly a dream of today's experimenters. Philosopher-scientists of the Middle Ages designed mechanical men that walked, opened doors, played musical instruments.

Later there was a robot that even talked: It had bellows for lungs, a bagpipe's reed for vocal cords, a box for a month and an India-rubber funnel, moved by keys, that acted as word-forming lips and tongue.

But today's mechanical men are more talented. Westinghouse's Elektro seven-foot 260 pound automaton, can smoke, count to 10, and deliver a speech with a vocabulary and steel humanoid (human-like mechanism) is activated by 82 electrical relays which in response to spoken commands, operate as nervous system of motors, levers, gears and chains.

Hundreds of miles of wire run up and down Elektro's spinal column. He even has a robot dog, Sparko, whose two motors enable him to beg, bark and wag his tail.

A Hammond, Indiana, inventor, Andrew Bober, gave electronic birth to Willie, a dapper metal man who performs all the basic human motions, also sings, dances, plays a harmonica and fires a pistol

Most modern robots are unseen electronic relays that can do almost everything from identifying unknown sub-

(Continued on Page 31)

'HERE I AM'

Utanas in The Hartford Courant

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

MOPSY, IT WAS ONLY LAST WEEK I PAID A DRESS BILL OF YOURS FOR SIXTY DOLLARS AND HERE'S ANOTHER FOR FIFTY!
BUT, MAMMY, THAT SHOWS I'M SPENDING LESS!
7-25
GLADYS PARKER

WEEK-END FUN

When I was a girl I had great confidence in my glamorous Aunt Mary's judgment. "Auntie, do you think I ought to allow Henry to hold my hand and kiss me?" I asked her one day not long after I began having dates.

Aunt Mary considered for a moment and then replied, "Not if he asked permission, my pet".

—Mrs. Philip La Chapelle

MIDDLE-CLASS?

What are the "middle-classes"? A correspondent to the 'TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT' apparently holds an unorthodox view. He writes: "The first suggestion of a middle-class appears in 1414, when Robert Erdeswyke of Stafford, charged with housebreaking and murder, was described as a gentleman."

★

The rector prided himself on his oratorical powers. He was describing the downward path of a sinner, and used the metaphor of a ship drifting and going to pieces on the rocks. A sailor in the audience was deeply interested.

"The waves dash over her! bellowed the rector. "Her sails are split! Her yards are gone! Her masts are slivered! Her helm is useless! She is driving ashore! There seems no hope! Can nothing be done to save her?"

The sailor roes in his seat, his eyes wide with excitement.

"Let go the anchor, ye lubber!" he roared.

★

Teacher asked all the children to write down the name of their favourite hymn.

Everyone wrote except little Mary.

"Come on, Mary, write it down," coaxed teacher.

So little Mary blushingly wrote, "Johnny Brown."

★

Fed up with tipping most of the hotel staff for trifling services, the guest determined to call a halt. There came a knock at his door.

"Who is it?" he asked.

"The page, sir, with a telegram."

"Very well' said the determined one. "Just slip it under the door."

After a moment an equally obstinate reply came back "I can't, sir. It's on a tray."

★

Molly: "Have you heard that Judy is engaged to an X-ray specialist?"

Clarice: "Well, she's lucky. No one else could see anything in her."

★

A group of Shakespearian actors of doubtful financial standing were lounging in the bar of a village inn. Their manager entered and addressed the leading actor: "Don't forget we're playing 'Romeo and Juliet' tonight."

"'Romeo and Juliet' eh?" replied the leading man. "I can't possibly play Romeo with a three days' growth. Give me a bob for a shave."

The manager was staggered. "A bob! Cut it out. Tonight we'll play 'Macbeth'."

★

The class took the afternoon off to visit the town reservoir. The following day the teacher instructed them to write an essay on "An interesting place I visited over the week-end."

The class was very busy for some time, then a little girl raised her hand. "Miss Finch," she asked, "Is waterworks all one word or do you spell it with a hydrant?"

★

The chemist was getting exasperated. He had been explaining and pricing dozens of articles to the shopper, who really didn't want to buy anything at all.

Finally, she picked up a bottle.

"Is this Pest Exterminator reliable?" she asked. "How is it applied?"

"You take a tablespoonful every half-hour, ma'm," the chemist replied, with fiendish emphasis.

No more questions were asked.

★

Brown was awakened one night by a strange moaning outside his bedroom window. After he had listened to it for some time he got up to see what was causing the weird sound.

By this time Mrs. Brown was awake, too. Sitting up in bed, she called to her husband: "What is it, John?"

He replied in a hoarse whisper: "It looks like a ghost."

"Oh, really" she asked. "Anybody we knew?"

★

VIEWPOINTS

Never hit a man when he's down.... he may get up.

—Aztec.

The shortest distance between two points is a hungry lion.

Polywog.

"He seems to have a very good opinion of himself".

"Yes. On his last birthday he sent his parents a telegram of congratulation".

The C. S. Dealer.

Sizes often are deceiving. Sometimes a woman's thumb has a man under it.

P. S. Carworker.

Reality is when you leave dirty dishes in the sink and they're there when you come home.

Wood Wind.

★

The Queen Elizabeth was encountering heavy weather in mid-ocean and some of the passengers were very uncomfortable. Watching a miserable-looking man who was bending over the side of the ship, a fair young thing turned to the woman at her side.

"Your husband is a poor sailor, is he not?"

"Certainly not," said the woman, "he's a rich stockbroker."

Goa—Legends And Lore

★

BY NORA SECCO D'SOUZA

A SUPERSTITION, a tradition or a tale, is at home in a place. Like a plant it draws vitality and life from a certain fertile environment and will not flourish anywhere else. Goa today looms large in the Indian Press, and there is much controversy about her future. Despite the mixed feelings of independance, however, that are stirring its brooding beauty and peacefulness, it is still the responsive soil and setting for some very picturesque folk-lore.

Probably the hard and lonely lives some of the peasants lead, work on their imagination and endow the little-known and the remote with grand importance. These sons of the soil are in every respect "Nature's children," with pliant and impressionable minds and, with their hopes sown in their fields: their fears fanned by every passing breeze, myths and legends form an essential part of their daily existance.

●

In the Middle Ages the owl may have provided many an ingredient for the witch's cauldron, but its eerie call is still considered an evil omen and the emissary of Death by some folks. Neither is the cry of a hyena or the wail of a dog at night welcome auguries. A crow cawing on your window is supposed to bring good tidings; either a letter by the morning post or a guest for the day. If she hopes to be happy, no married daughter must take a cat or a broom from her father's house into her new home. It is calling down calamity on a person, if when she is lying down, you cross over her, and on a house, if you get in by the backdoor and then leave by the front. Either you must go back the way you came, or not go at all. After the Angelus bell has tolled and the oil-lamp lit, no house will open its doors to lend or receive anything, especially money and salt. You can either call again at dawn or go away disappointed.

Too many daughters in a family are believed to be a curse, and if after the birth of three boys in succession a girl is born, she is supposed to bring misfortune both on her parents, as well as on the man she marries. Hence, a girl who is a 'ticlem' must have a substantial dowry if she hopes to win a husband or else she remains an old-maid for life.

But, if after three girls a boy is born, he is a boon and blessing to all.

●

The strange old custom of holding a wake (sotvi) on the 6th day after the birth of a child on whom the Goddess of Destiny is said to bestow her gifts, is still a ceremonial vigil the nurse (oizin) and the members of the family observe with religious exactness and solemnity. It is customary for daughters to be sent home for their first confinement; on the journey thither, the expectant mother must not look back or like Lot's wife,

(Continued on Page 31)

'THE VENTRILOQUIST'

Mutton in The Philadelphia Inquirer

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

TWENTY YEARS AFTER

TWENTY years ago today, at the break of dawn a large batch of Khaddar-clad ashramites of Sabarmati with the bare-footed Mahatma at the head, marched to the sea-shore at Dandi and manufactured salt in little pans. Aimed at wilfully defying the salt laws, symbolic of the iniquities of alien rule, this was the thrilling climax of a Pacifist's creed. This day of the epic march is dear to our memory and nation's history as the Latins remember their march on Rome, or the Soviets the October revolution or the French the Quatorze Juillet.

By T. D. Jagadesan

LET us have first a clear picture of the background to the Dandi March and the country-wide Satyagraha that followed, culminating in the Gandhi-Irwin pact. The period between 1923 and 1927 was one of internal conflicts within the Congress ranks and of communal riots in the country. In the righteousness of the British, the Indian people gradually lost all confidence and cynical frustration was evident everywhere.

Up to 1928, the demand of the Congress had been the goal of Dominion Status as embodied in the Nehru constitution, but the government of India wore Sphinx like silence. In Calcutta Congress Gandhiji's compromise resolution therefore, gave an ultimatum of 12 months, but New Delhi continued to remain silent, except for an indefinite announcement by Lord Irwin in October 1929. It was only in the Lahore session of the Congress that 'Purna Swaraj' was declared as the ultimate demand of the Congress and Gandhiji was authorised to lead the nation to that great consummation

FATEFUL RESOLUTION

"The Working Committee ran the fateful resolution passed by the executive on Feb. 16, 1930, "welcomes the proposal of Mahatma Gandhi and authorises him and those working with him who believe in non-violence as an article of faith to start civil disobedience as and when they desire..." The line was thus made clear for Gandhiji to launch a nation-wide Satyagraha at a propitious hour.

WITH his unerring intuition to hit upon the right cause to fight for, Gandhiji, seized the Salt Tax. The political argument for the choice ron on the line that a commodity regarded as a necessity of life by the teeming millions should not be taxed in however small a measure, because the minutest fraction of a pie was bound to affect a country whose average wage earning capacity was less than two annas a day.

Besides, Gandhiji this time wanted to rouse the entire nation to action embracing every type and shade of individual, and hence the case of salt laws provided a single uniform argument capable of touching the sentimental chord of the rustic and the unlettered. It is important to note that, above all the Gandhian touch, as on many a occasion, lifted this trival obstructionist tactics to the plane of a moral struggle against the imperialist's iniquities on the ground of not submitting to the evil.

LETTER TO IRWIN

UNLIKE other coups, it was almost habitual with Gandhiji to give widest publicity to his impending campaigns; as such he was the greatest publicity genius of his time. On this occasion he wrote the now famous letter to Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy.

It was a letter from the representative of a people to the representative of the Crown and hence opened with the apparently innocuous salutation 'Dear Friend': For that was the form in which Gandhiji addressed all the incumbents of the Viceregal Palace from Lord Reading down to Mountbatten.

After recounting the pressure of land revenue taxes and the like on the poor Indian, Gandhijji made it clear in the letter; "the plan through civil disobedience will be to combat such evils as I have sampled out.....I respectfully invite you then to pave the way for an immediate removal of these evils .....But if you cannot see your way to deal with these evils and my letter makes no appeal to your heart, on the 11th day of this month (March, 1930), I shall proceed with such co-workers of the Ashrama as I can take to disregard the provisions of the salt laws. I regard this tax to be the most iniquitous of all from the poor man's standpoint."

THE letter obviously in the form of ultimatum speaks for itself. In every line and in every word it bore the stamp of the great but strange personality of the author, a queer mixture of the naive and the calculating, yet straightforward and sincere man of action. The classic letter was, in my opinion, beautifully worded, its graphic precision, regard for truth, immense faith in the cause all in equipoise and in tact. The reply from the noble Lord was brief and formal. Any sign of change of heart it did not show.

THE EPIC MARCH

Dawn had hardly broken on the 12th of March and hectic excitement and tense atmosphere filled an otherwise serene Sabarmati. It was expected that Gandhiji would be arrested before the march, but on the contrary, with all the notice he had given to the authorities, the government did not seem to attempt to frustrate his move. Gandhiji in an article in YOUNG INDIA appointed a long list of persons to succeed him in case of his arrest to carry on the crusade to the last man. But nothing had happened; against all expectations, the route through Ahmedabad was lined with a hundred thousand people from the small hours of the day to witness a life-time sight.

CALM, composed and bare-footed Gandhiji stepped out of the ashram with bent head and a long staff in hand to lead his Israelites to the Promised Land. The sight of moving silhouettes against the rich crimson yellow sky was very poignant.

No fanfare, no uniforms no trimmings, no trappings. Clad in spotless white khaddar with a shawl thrown around the chest, they faithfully followed him in reverential silence. The soul of India seemed to raise the prayer 'Lead, kindly light, Amid the encircling gloom, Lead thou me on Gandhiji's favourite lines of Newman.

The subsequent act of manufacturing salt in little pans on the sea-shore of Dandi against the mightly laws of the land was a signal triumph of non-violence and crowning success of the first phase of struggle.

FATEFUL weeks rolled by, and the second civil disobedience movement grew in volume and content. Lord Irwin had already ordered the arrest of several key figures of the Congress. Ruthless Press ordinances and security demands gagged the already feeble Indian Press. In almost all allegations in the courts of law, the word 'sedition' crept in. Ultimately, the Congress was declared unlawful. All over India there was a tense atmosphere. The nation was on the eve of a great revolution reminiscent of the ten days that shook the world as Reed puts it in his best-seller.

THE SECOND MARCH

Gandhiji again wrote to Irwin and laid bare his future plans of seizing the salt depot at Dharasana. He had also recalled some of the atrocities of the Police while dealing with the Dandi Satyagrahis and demanded Government disclose "to the full the leonine paws of authority."

Tragic events moved swiftly. Pandit Nehru and others were already arrested and military opened fire in Peshawar and Madras and the ordinances were renewed. Before Gandhiji could march to Dharasana he was arrested on May 5 at dead of night under the Bombay Regulations XXV of 1827 and taken by train to Borivli, a little station near Bombay and driven from there surreptitiously to Poona where he was detained in the Yeravada prison.

LILIAN SLADE—now Mira Ben, an English woman and Admiral's daughter—was one among the witnesses to the atrocities at Dharasana. Because of her race, her account in particular Government carries greater weight and authenticity. Lathi blows on the head, chest, stomach, and joints. Thrusts with lathis in the private parts and abnominal region. These blood curdling words are not mine but Slade's—an English woman's and are taken from a report which appeared in YOUNG INDIA of June 12, 1930.

PRISON PARLEYS

AMONG the star reporters of Fleet Street who made a bee-line to the troubled Indian scene, there was sympathetic English journalist George Slocombe from the staff of the "Daily Herald". He specially interviewed Gandhiji behind the bars on May, 19 and 20. The article in Fleet Street created a great sensation. Slocombe's forcible account concluded thus: "Negotiation is still possible and after my two meetings with Mr. Gandhi in prison, I am convinced that conciliation will be met with conciliation but that violence on either side will not compel surrender of the other. Incalculable disaster may yet be avoided by the fank recognition that the imprisoned Mahatma now incarnates the very soul of India" Whitehall was for the first time told frankly by an Englishman publicly that India was the soul of Gandhiji and Gandhiji India.

During the interviews Gandhiji made it clear that certain terms should be fulfilled as conditions precedent to Congress' participation in the Round Table Conference. But, however, Slocombe's attempts did not lead to fruition as the Government and the Congress in the person of the Mahatma did not yet see eye to eye on vital issues.

RELEASE OF LEADER

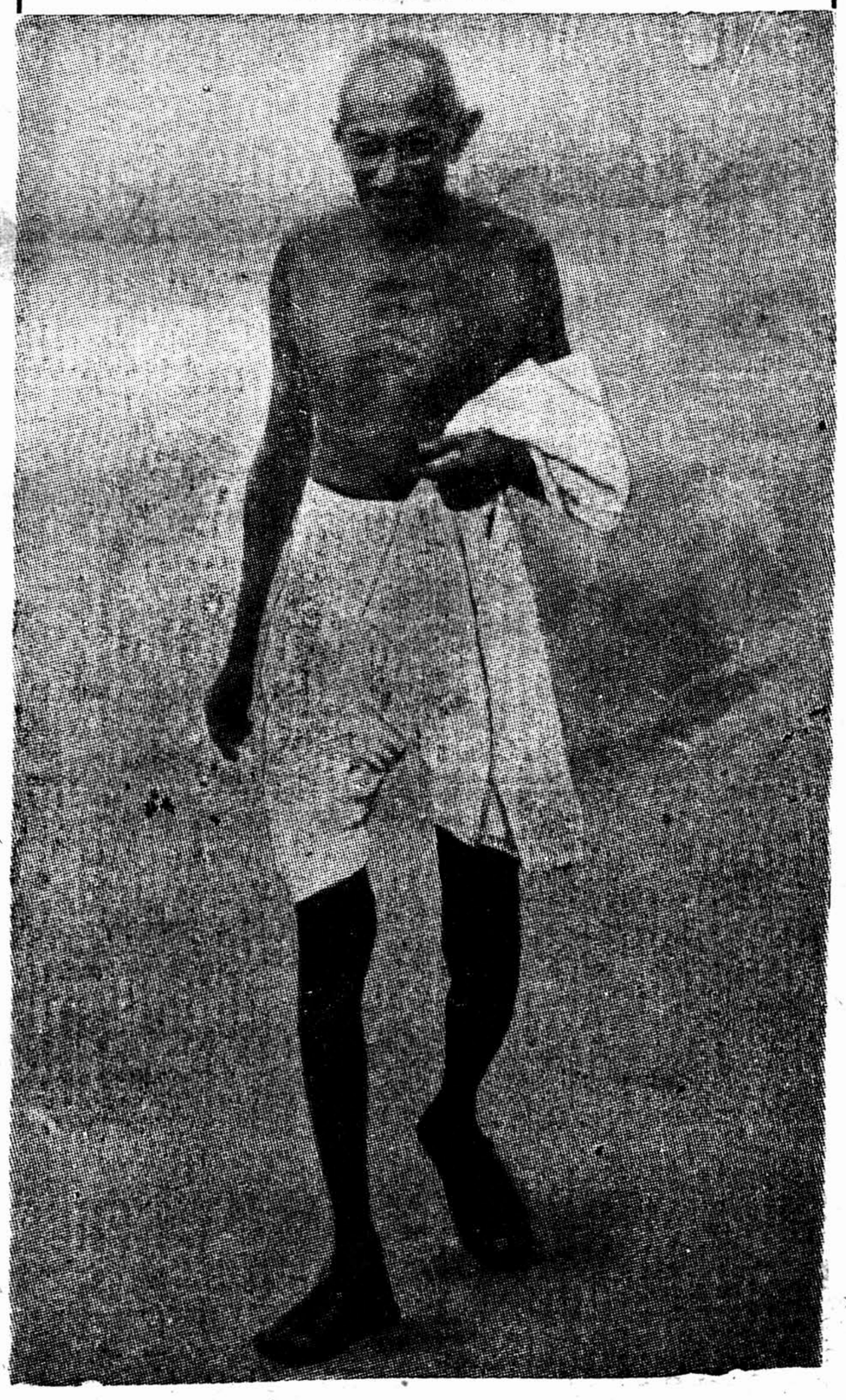
In the meantime the first Round Table Conference met in London, without the representatives of the Congress. It did not achieve, as it could not, any great purpose without the real captains of public opinion in India. The two Indian delegates the late Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Dr. M. R. Jayakar left no stone unturned to bring Gandhiji into the RTC picture. Whitehall now realising the futility of RTCs without Gandhiji and the Congress, released the Mahatma with the members of the Work-Committee on January 26, 1931.

A general feeling of vague optimism that something would come out somehow ran through the country after the release of the leaders. Gandhiji and 'that tall thin Christian' as the Mahatma used to refer to Lord Irwin met in February. The emphasis on the word 'Christian' is obviously ironical because of the uniform 'un-Christian attitude of the noble Lord during his reign of terror in India.

After a fortnight of tortuous negotiations the now famous Gandhi-

(Continued on Page 23)

ONLY A BULLET STOPPED HIM



The Father of the Nation, who treked all the way to Freedom

DANDI MARCH, EPIC OF OUR FREEDOM

PATTER

SPIRITS WITHOUT SODA—I

By

Asude.

YOU can't be living on pickles and sauces all the time. You have to take your rice and spinach with the rest of us. That's where the hair on the chest comes from. So. Doctors say. Not that I care a lot for hair on the chest. Many do. You have. therefore. to listen to a Talk on Spirits. It will do you good.

If a competition was started by the Editor of this paper wanting votes for the most quoted passage from Shakespeare, I would, without a second thought, send in the following lines from Hamlet *"There are more things in Heaven and earth. Horation, than are dreamt of in your philosophy"*.

I wonder if the knowing Bard would have put the words in the Prince's mouth had he an inkling of what the upshot of it was going to be, and the uses to which this innocent platitude was to be put for centuries after his time. I consider it to the be the greatest indiscretion of that Master Mind.

That tag has been made to serve as the One Common Explanation for all the unsolved mysteries of the world. From the most solemn manifestations of the "psychic" and "occult" order to the cheapest display of hocus-pocus and mumbo-jumbo, that inoffensive and vacuous statement has been trotted forward to explain away every phenomenon which is otherwise inexplicable.

I have had it flung at me,—and so. I have not the least doubt, have many others,—every time I have dared to lift a quizzical eyebrow at the amulet vendor, or the talisman pedlar, or the spirit healer. or the witch doctor or magician when one or the other of the fraternities have favoured me with a visit.

After all, Hamlet had a case. A brand-new ghost had just walked into their midst and talked to them. In fact, it was still taking from under the earth. In other words, the fiction had become almost a fact. There was every excuse for he Prince to stop the stuttering Horatio with the judicious OBITER DICTUM.

But what excuse has the unthinking. unreasoning. walking gramophone to belch it out in intelligent Society? What does he know about the "more things" to advance a counterphilosophy of his own? Has he any at all? What has he seen or learnt, or realized to qualify him? How dares he put forward an airy platitude in reply to the solid Reason of the sceptic?

To start with, it was never clear to me why a man should worry about the matter at all How does the fact of the existence of an Unseen World affect the man who has never felt the need of it and the urge of it? I am not thinking of the serious student. but of those thousands of "intelligent" casualists who are content to accept the line of least resistance. And I am particularly thinking of this country. India. that is. Bharat

It is a sad comment one has to make on our "intelligence" that on the top of the usual fee-faw-fun with which our conception of "Religion" is clouded. there must needs be a linking-up of Occultism with it. There is a very large number of people who do not merely suspect that "there must be something in it", but honestly believe that it is—that is Spiritualism is,—a part of Religion itself. I have often heard the word "Spiritualism" substituted for sprituality". That shows

And yet, the startling fact remains that not one God or Saint or Prophet from Rama downwards has had a word to say about "Spiritualism" or the allied subjects Search the utterances of Krishna, Buddha, Chaitanya. Nanak, Paramhansa, Ramakrishna. or Swami Vivekananda from end to end, and you will not find a single reference to things like "Spocks". "talisman", or "Spirit-healing." The only thing they stood for was "Spirituality". They had not a thought to waste on the thing known as "Spiritualism."

Paramhansa Ramakrishnadev, Saint of Dakshineswar, revered by millions, used the strongest language against his disciples poking their noses into the supernatural world. Swami Vivekananda disappointed hundreds of American admirers by refusing to have anything to do with it, or say anything about it except in deprecatory terms.

But Tradition dies hard, and the same disciple and many others continue to entertain mystery-dealers on the ASSUMPTION that "there must after all, be something in it!... Who knows? Minds greater than ours propounded occultism and it is sheer conceit to dis-believe it." That is the negative argument advanced. A good deal is made of the limitations of Pure Reason and the futility or argument.

I have singled out my own country not because it is the only one which errs in this way but because it is one of which I can speak with greater assurance than others. There is no dearth of "piegeons" in England, America, and elsewhere, ready for the "plucking", and we are all familiar with the spectacle of forlorn fathers and vogue-hunting Knightsbridge matrons kowtowing at the altars of the Madame Olgas and Irmas of Bond Street.

In fact , this Western craze for the occult is actually put forward as a serious argument in favour of accepting Spiritualism.

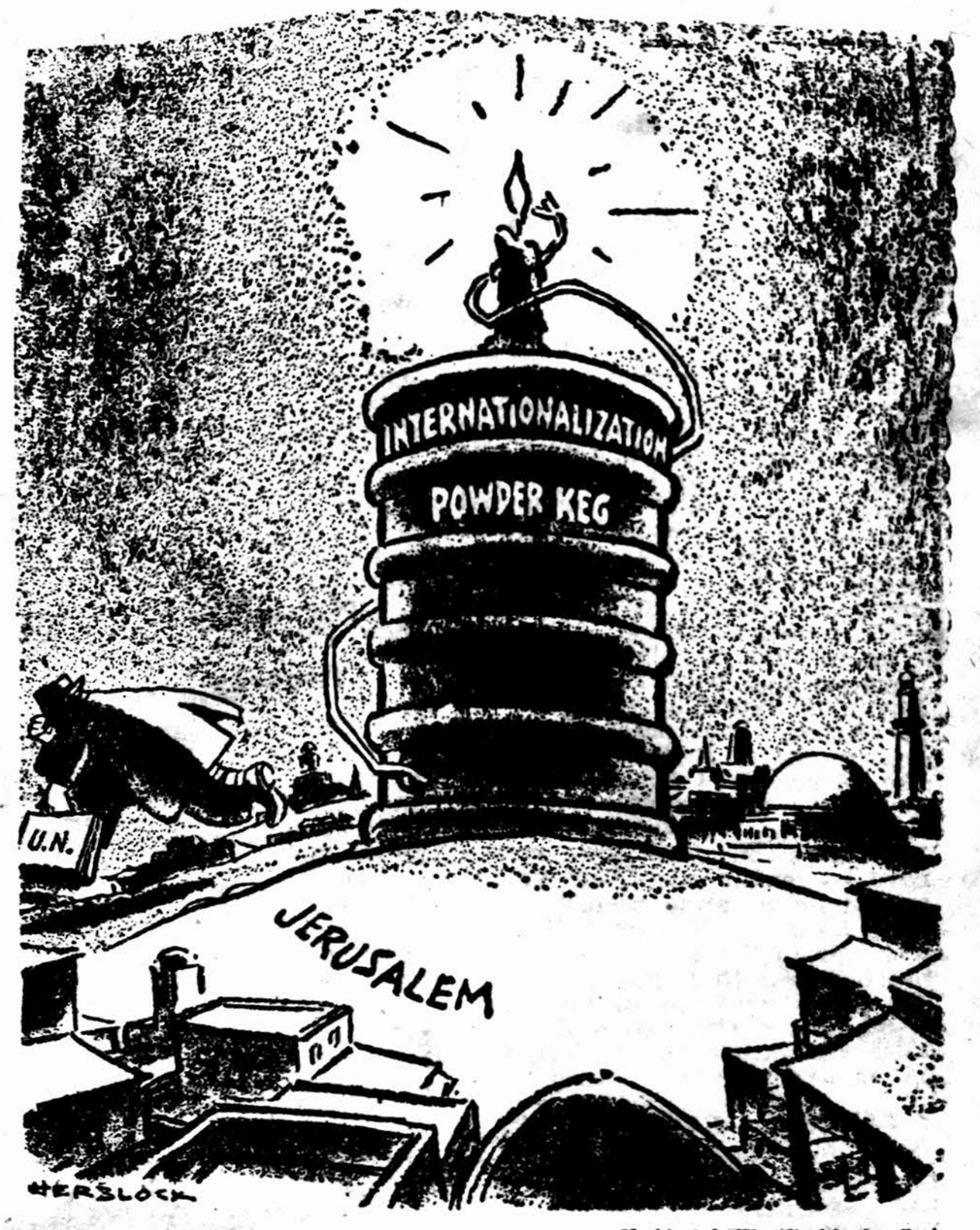
Not, I confess, by truly discriminative Indians but still by far too large a number of them, some of them "educated",—to be ignored. The line taken runs somewhat like this: "Even hard-headed Westerners have started to believe in Spiritualism. How can we—who are we to—discount it?" As if that was any argument at all!

And then, big names like those of William Crookes, Oliver Lodge, and Conan Doyle are freely mouthed as authorities. The difficulty is that no serious student would accept "spirits" on mere authority any more than he would accept the radio-meter or electro-magnetic waves, — without demonstration. WITHOUT EVIDENCE.

"Were they fools, these Scientists?" I daresay not. But I accept the Radio set as a fact because and only because I see it work. I shall certainly accept the spirits when they start walking before me. There is nothing against Crooks, or Lodge, or Doyle propagating their faith, nor against the serious student accepting it after investigation. It is only this hypnotising with charmed names which is to be deplored.

For more important—and to me impressive,—than the fact of scientists sponsoring Spiritualism is that of famous magicians being converted into the belief. For, to be frank, scientists leave me cold; scietific acumen can, by no process of reasoning, be a sure guarantee against self-delusion or clever fraud. It is one of the easiest things to take in a band of physicists or chemists or doctors with a bag of good tricks and digital dexterity garnished with the right kind of "patter". It is being done every day.

In the concluding instalment, I wish to go into it in detail, and give interesting stories from records. In the meantime, think it over.



Herblock in The Washington Post

DOES SCANDAL HARM OR HELP FILM STARS?

By

Sheilah Graham

DOES scandal harm or help movie stars? I guess it depends on the brand of scandal. It "killed" Fatty Arbuckle. It rekindled Robert Mitchum. They say Shirley Temple's last picture died because of her divorce. What will happen to Ingrid Bergman's "Stromboli"? Or Rita Hayworth? Hard to predict. but I'll try.

Rita Hayworth traipsed half way around the world with Prince Ali, while he was still married to blonde British Lady Joan Yarde-Buller Everyone screamed. When she married him, a very difficult feat by the way, she was hailed as a real-life Cinderella. And some of her old pictures were re-released. so that less fortunate females could try to figure what she had that they hadn't The reissues were very successful. So, I believe will be the next picture she makes

The day of the startling announcement that Ingrid Bergman expected a baby one of Rita Hayworth's business associates here giggled and said, "Well at least Rita was married". The feeling is she will be retired

Chiefly for this reason: the Bergman scandal was completely out of character. While it no longer is a secret that Ingrid. in the past, was romantically linked with some of her leading men and directors to the world at large. she was regarded as the epitome of gracious womanhood—almost like the saint she portrayed in "Joan of Arc" If she attempts such a role now, the public would undoubtedly frown on it

I'm one of the few people here who believe that Shirley Temple's divorce was not the chief reason for her "Kiss For Corliss" flop. The picture was only average. and in better times, it might have done okay. But too many people thought it was a reissue of her first Corliss Archer movie—which was good, but not good enough to draw people a second time. Now, the new Corliss will get a change of title Maybe it will do better the second time out. But this is for sure. Shirley will have to pick good stories—if she wants to be in demand at the box office

That's true of almost any actor, except Bob Mitchum apparently. Only

Howard Hughes was psychic enough to realize that Robert's arrest on the dope charge would not hurt him at the box office Before anyone else could say "Reach", Hughes paid David Selznick $300,000 to buy up his share of Mitchum. Since then, Bob's pictures—good, bad and indifferent. and it's been mostly the latter—have cleaned up.

WHAT KILLED CHAPLIN

When I saw that photograph of Robert Walker struggling alcoholically with the police, I thought to myself, "He's washed up" Nothing of the kind. Robert is now starring in bigger and better pictures at Metro He seems to be completely cured of what ailed him. And the public has apparently forgotten that he was ever a bad boy.

Charlie Chaplin was in and out of the headlines for years with this and that woman. Yet the public was always eager for his next picture. Even when he was named the father of the Barry baby. What really hurt him at the box office, was the tag "Communist" pinned on him by press and public That is the sin of death

And that's why Fredric March and his wife went to court against the magazine that had lebelled them "Communists" They stated in their action that the charge killed off stage and screen offers by the carload I'm glad they received a handsome retraction from the magazine. Freddie is too good an actor to be kept away from his profession by a false accusation

That's why Humphrey Bogart screamed like a wounded eagle. when that daily Red newspaper praised him when he flew to Washington to protest the "Unfriendly Ten" business He knew he couldn't survive that kind of appreciation And it seems to make no difference to his screen following, how many times he figures in ridiculous brawls in New York night clubs

Errol Flynn looked like a goose cooked in the juice of public opinion at

(Continued on Page 29)

Fearing Assassination

TITO NAMES HIS SUCCESSORS

By Steffan Anarews

MARSHAL Tito of Yugoslavia has built up a tightly knit hierarchy to succeed him, in the event he dies or is assassinated during his fight with Moscow.

Diplomatic informants familiar with conditions inside Yugoslavia say Tito has been assembling select team of trusted aides for months to make sure his government will last indefinitely.

Although there is no evidence that Tito fears assassination, experts say the Yugoslav premier apparently has thought of this possibility and has recruited the best potential successors.

Prominent in this inner circle are Edvard Kardelj, foreign minister; Alexander Rankovic, interior minister, Milovan Djilas, minister without portfolio; and Mosa Pijade, member of the Praesidium.

Kardelj, currently delegate to the United Nations is pictured as having a fine mind. Rankovic is the ruthless police head. Pijade and Djilas are said to be the theoretical and doctrinal scholars of the party.

Inner Circle

Theoretically, at least, American experts say, Tito's demise should have no effect on the team. Its members would continue to run the country and transfer to the "cause" the allegiance they now give Tito.

Practically, however, this inner circle may have trouble trying to run the country without Tito. Not one of them has had the buildup or the leadership appeal of Tito to the Yugoslavs, its pointed out.

Tito, furthermore, has been closer to the army than any other individual. He has gained the respect of both Communist and non-Communist elements in the military for his fine war record and postwar work.

"He may not rank intellectually as high as Kardelj", explains one top-ranking American diplomat, "But Tito is an extraordinary man."

In view of this, what amazes Americans returning from Belgrade is that Tito apparently is taking no further precautions for his own personal safety than before his break with Russia.

Sen. Homer Ferguson of Michigan, who recently returned from a tour of Yugoslavia, says he observed no special security guards around Tito except for the usual number of police.

"My prophecy", he says, "is that even if something happened to Tito, the Communist party would continue to control the country. In this fight, the people support the party against Stalin."

Older party officials who might have been inclined to follow Moscow have been quitely eased out, Americans observe. The younger team seems determined to win this fight against Stalin.

The men around Tito are keeping an eye peeled on the few remaining anti-Tito elements. Tito himself admits that there still is some sabotage in the country, but, he tells Americans, "we can cope with it."

Succession Talks

While Tito himself openly boasts of his "team" to Americans in Belgrade, his diplomatic representatives here insist that only official elections could decide successors.

Ambassador Sava N. Kosanovic, for instance, deplores the talk of who may succeed the Marshal. He declares that only the Praesiduim, the constituent assembly, can decide that question in Yugoslavia

"Yugoslavia is not a dictatorship. It is a peoples' democracy with elected representatives. It would be up to them to select a successor if something should happen to the premier," he says.

Muslims Of Yugoslavia

BY N. N.

With an area well over 95,000 square miles and a population of nearly thirteen millions, Yugoslavia has an extremely picturesque relief. Four-fifths of the country is made of stately ranges and lovely valleys. The Alps from the Italy pierce into it in the North-West, while along the coast, the Dinaric mountains sprawl like colossal caterpillars. In the North-East are the famous Carpathians, extending far, far away into Roumania and Soviet Russia.

The people are composed of a medley of races. There are Slavs, Germans, Magyars, Bulgars, Albanians and Muslims—each with a language, culture and costume of their own. In the cities like Belgrade, Zagreb and Dubrovnik, the people are all alike, dressed in the same European dress, going about their business. As one goes deeper and deeper into the country, more and more picturesque turn out the people, their dress and their customes and more different they are too and between the Christian Yugo-

(Continued on Page 31)

Yugoslav peasant women at a village market.

STALIN-TITO SPLIT IS 'COVER' FOR U. S. AID

By L. J. SCHWEITZER

"ONLY force can halt Soviet Russia". This flat statement comes from Vladimir Matchek, exiled leader of the Croatian Peasant Party and former vice-Premier of Yugoslavia.

Dr. Matchek was imprisoned by the Nazis during the entire German occupation of Yugoslavia. He managed to escape to Paris in the period of confusion between the Nazi withdrawal from Croatia at the end of the war and Marshal Tito's occupation of that Yugoslav province. After a year in Paris, he reached U.S.A. and now makes his home in Washington.

If war does come between Soviet Russia and the Western Democracies, Dr. Matchek believes that Tito, in spite of his much publicized feud with Stalin, will throw Yugoslavia in on Moscow's side. In fact, Dr. Matchek is not convinced that the Tito-Stalin feud is legitimate.

"There is a strong possibility," he asserted, "that the quarrel between Russia and Yugoslavia is a Communist trick to fool the west and secure badly needed American aid for Tito. I cannot make this assertion positively, but there is an appearance of fraud in the accounts received here of the split between these two Communist leaders.

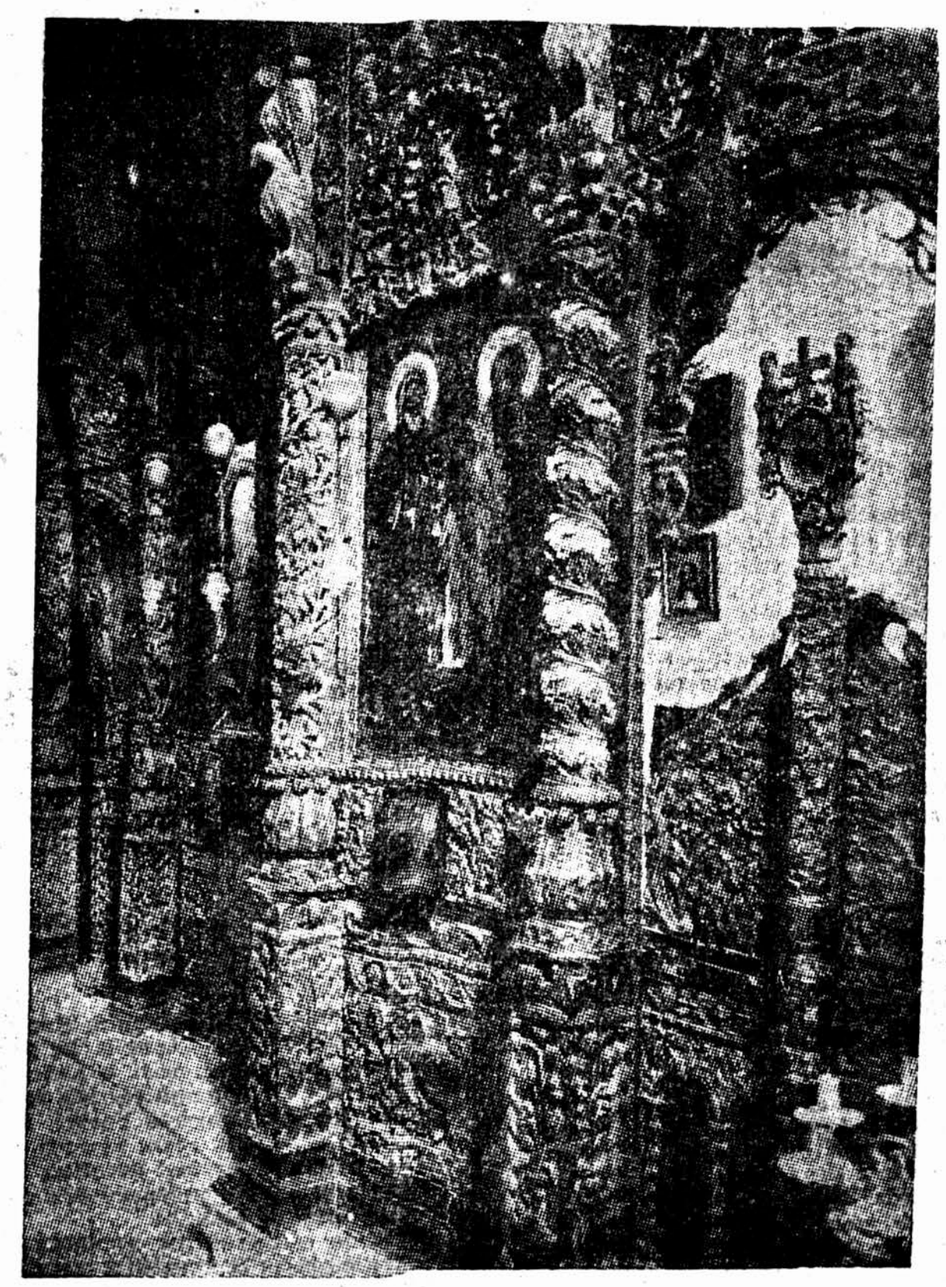
"The American press, I am afraid, has been victimized by Communist propaganda in many of the reports it is now publishing about Yugoslavia. These articles and dispatches all indicate that Tito has reformed and is now on 'our' side. Nothing could be further from the truth but, as a result the American public is being hoodwinked into supporting Tito's demands for economic and military aid, and the American Government has embarked on a policy of sustaining Tito's regime.

U. S. Aid Puzzle

"Take a very recent dispatch from Belgrade claiming that the Communists were going to eliminate Soviet ideas from the cultural life of Yugoslavia and from all school textbooks," Dr. Matchek continued. "The news sounds good and is calculated to make friends here for Tito. But if you examine the decree on which the dispatch was based, you will find that it is the influence of 'the bourgeois ideology of the capitalist west' which is to be expunged. The object, as explained by the Yugoslav authorities, is to tighten up the Socialist and Communist orientation of the country.

"A policy of American aid to Tito is disastrous on two accounts," he

(Continued on Page 28)



The altar at the church of St. Spas at Skoplje, Yugoslavia.

Veteran Freedom-Fighters And Old-Time Administrators

SARDAR-NEHRU COMBINE ON TOP

BY SYLVAIN MANGEOT

WHO really rules India?

The democratic Sovereign Republic of Bharat has today got a Congress Party Government, headed by veteran leaders, who were colleagues of Gandhiji and who are pledged to Gandhian Ideals.

In combination with the former administrative staff, two of whom now in New Delhi had under the British issued warrants for the arrest of Nehru and Gandhi, the set-up augurs well for the future of the nation.

AT the outset of her career as a Republic, India is confronted by an interesting paradox in the matter of leadership.

Her new constitution is severely secular and democratic. The only rule it recognises is the rule of the people. It offers no encouragement to would-be dictators and provides safeguards against demagogic leadership based on a popular appeal to narrow nationalism

Yet few would deny that India today needs a strong Central Government to weld the component States of the Union, which at present still differ widely in their state of political and administrative advancement, into a whole and to counteract the strong separatist tendencies which exist in them

The constitution recognises this need by giving the Central Executive, in the form of the Union Cabinet, unusual authority This places the Prime Minister in a key position of power, provided that he is equipped by personality and political training to wield it

As the chosen political heir of Mahatma Gandhi, the first Prime Minister in the Republic, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has both the personal prestige and the political experience to lead his country during the critical days ahead His public statements reveal a clear realisation of the importance of tight central control combined with the maximum amount of local self-determination provided always that this does not lead to disintegration of the union

This realisation of the powers attaching to his office is tempered by the personal fear, which he has expressed in several speeches, of the corrupting effects of power on the individual

Acid Test

As an acid test of policy decisions Nehru tends to be guided by reference to the broad principles laid down by Gandhi

The tragedy of Gandhi's assassination, the second anniversary of which was lately mourned by the nation, has in one respect proved providential for the new Republic.

Coming as it did at the culmination of the struggle for independence, it has consecrated a doctrine, an ideology and a personal myth which are above the doubts and criticisms which attended even the greatest leaders during their lifetime

The consecration of the Gandhi doctrine enables the surviving leaders of the revolutionary epoch to hold up to the people an ideal in whose name they can appeal for the continued discipline, energy and sacrifice which will be needed to hold India together on the road they mapped out with Gandhi himself At the same time the doctrine will remain untouched by the unpopular measures, which the conduct of practical government must unavoidably entail

The power of the Gandhi myth is already apparent in the frequency with which the name of the "Father of the Nation"—as he is now generally called—is invoked in every kind of appeal for popular support from a politician's speech to commercial advertisements

In the secular state which the constitution lays down, which discards the traditional claims of India's many religions as reactionary, the Gandhi legend has the additional advantage of providing an outlet for popular veneration and diverting some of the religious sentiment that has hitherto flowed in channels of mutual religious intolerance

That the cult of the Gandhi myth has assumed a religious fervour far beyond any mere political respect cannot be seriously doubted by anyone who witnessed the celebrations of his death anniversary this year

Two Kinds Of Leaders

India's present leaders are of two kinds The political leaders of nation-wide reputation are almost to a man Congress members who shared with Gandhi the struggle for liberation

The second category, less known to the public but equally vital to the success of the country's experiment, are the handful of top-grade administrators, mostly trained in the school of the old Indian Civil Service

Besides Nehru himself, whose peculiar blend of Indian nationalism and progressive Western outlook has become internationally famous, the outstanding figure is unquestionably that of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister and moving force of the Congress Party.

Patel's genius is executive. One of Gandhi's closest advisers, he is known to have been the actual initiator of action at many of the crucial strategic moments of the struggle against the British

Sardar and Nehru have not always seen eye to eye in the past, but their talents are so complementary that it is unlikely either would now contemplate doing without the other.

IT IS ALSO SAID THAT GANDHI PLEDGED THEM BEFORE HIS DEATH TO WORK TOGETHER

Strong Man Of India

Patel, despite his advancing years and precarious health, remains the strong man of India in performance as well as in reputation His critics have described him as the Bismark of India and it is certain that this mild-looking old gentleman is, as much feared by those who run counter to his policies as he is admired by his lieutenants, whom he chooses with care and trusts implicitly to carry out the tasks he delegates to them

His bold swift handling of the problem of the former Princely States provides perhaps the best example of what India already owes to him since she became independent. With Britain's withdrawal in 1947, the paramountcy of these States, which cover an immense and scattered area across the map of India, reverted to the hereditary rulers with whom the British had concluded treaties The situation threatened India with sub-divisions which would have made a patchwork of the nation's administrative machinery

In just over two years Patel and his assistants have liquidated the States as independent units and incorporated them into the federal union of the new Republic.

This amazing operation, which owes much to the formidable reputation of Patel himself, is the most convincing answer to those who doubt India's power of decisive action on major domestic issues. It also explains the belief of many good judges that India's prospects of consolidating a central authority strong enough to hold in check the separatist forces within the union depend more than anything on whether Patel lives long enough to complete his work of integration.

His determined attitude to Indian Communism wherever it takes subversive forms is the other demonstration of Patel's strength.

Until the inauguration of the Republic the connecting link between the political role of Nehru and the executive power of Patel was provided by the last Governor-General, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari. It is no secret that both the Prime Minister and his Deputy Premier would have gladly seen moderating influence prolonged by his election as first President of the Republic

Like them, he was an intimate of Gandhi and his judgment was respected and trusted by both of them even on questions where they differed. Even as a private individual his advice will be sought and valued and many hope that he will be persuaded to emerge from his retirement to his native Madras and accept some high office in the public service

Triumph For Rank And File

The election of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President of the Republic in preference to Rajagopalachari is generally regarded as a triumph for the rank and file of the Congress Party. His strength lies in his acknowledged integrity and unswerving devotion to the cause of Indian independence and the teachings of Gandhi.

In some quarters his appointment was criticized as representing too rigid a Congress outlook at a moment when India's changed status demanded a broader international vision. But even those who voiced this criticism do not deny the President's rare qualities of steadiness and moderation.

In addition, he enjoys the undoubted confidence of the overwhelming mass of the people. The ex-Governor-General himself, who might understandably have some prejudice in the matter, is convinced that Dr. Prasad's election will not mean a break in the continuity of policy which has been pursued since India achieved her independence.

The President, who has the reputation of being a Congress man first and last, is the first to pay a tribute to the small hard core of trained administrators which is Britain's legacy to India.

To a stranger one of the most intriguing paradoxes of Indian leadership today is the spectacle of ex-revolutionaries and ex-servants of the foreign rule against which the revolution was directed working side by side in the greatest harmony in the service of the Republic.

AMONG THE MOST TRUSTED AND INFLUENTIAL ADMINISTRATORS IN NEW DELHI TODAY ARE AT LEAST TWO MEN WHO, AS OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH INDIA, SIGNED WARRANTS FOR THE ARREST OF NEHRU AND GANDHI HIMSELF.

The prototype of the permanent non-political official who received his training in the old Indian Civil Service is found today at the head of the Department of External Affairs. Girja Shankar Bajpai, who has dropped the title of knighthood bestowed by the British, is Secretary-General of the Department. Under the political direction of Nehru, in his capacity as Foreign Minister, it is he who has the task of building almost from scratch India's new foreign service. Mr. V. P. Menon, who acted as Patel's right hand in the incorporation of the Princely States, is another leading example of the continuity between the old and new orders in Indian Government

In Lap Of Gods

The future of leadership in India is hard to predict. The present political leaders, all veterans of the struggle for liberation, are either old men or well past middle age. In the sense that they alone possess the heroic tradition of the Gandhian epoch, they are irreplaceable. New stars on the political horizon are either lacking or as yet unadvertised.

For the time being India depends on the combination of national leaders and trained officials. Since British withdrawal from India the suspicions of the former about the latter, especially among the lesser figures in Congress, have steadily dwindled and the Prime Minister often reminds Parliament patiently of the dangers of pursuing old differences to the point of losing the advantages of India's contact with Western methods.

If she is to remain true to the ideals of her Constitution and put its aims into practice within a reasonable time, India's crying need today is for honest, well trained administrators, devoted public servants and qualified technicians in every field

If these emerge in sufficient numbers, they appear destined to inherit an increasing share of the leadership which belongs to the political giants of today.

(CONCLUDED)

'ON HIS HIGH HORSE'

Crawford in The Newark Evening News

About noon one rainy Christmas Day six other guests and I sat dejectedly about the lobby of the only hotel in a small Kentucky hill town, facing the prospect of a lonely holiday. Suddenly the street door flew open and two burly men strode in, displayed badges of the law and, ignoring our outraged protests, placed us under arrest. Almost before we knew what happened we were handcuffed, herded into a patrol wagon and being driven out into the country. The car stopped before a large white farm-house and, brandishing guns, the officers conducted us inside.

An unforgettable sight met our astonished eyes: a huge glittering Christmas tree and a dining table loaded with turkey and all the trimmings. "Welcome, and Merry Christmas," said a beaming lady. She was the sheriff's wife. He, grinning delightedly, unlocked our handcuffs. "The house is yours!" he said.

—Joe Freeman

OUR NEW DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Sugar: Loot Of Consumer

Protection Goes But What About Price?

AT midnight of March 31, the Sugar Industry will be de-protected, it was announced here during the week.

The Government has also accepted the Tariff Board's recommendation to institute an enquiry into the allegation that sugar intended for consumption in India was smuggled out to Pakistan in 1949.

The question of continuing sugar control and whether any further enquiry were necessary regarding the sugar crisis is at present engaging Government's attention.

One pertinent question is whether de-protection means any change in Government's policy towards the consumer? The Sugar Industry has had a double protection for, at least last ten years. Firstly it was protected by a Tariff Wall. Secondly, it was protected by banning of all imports. De-protection has meant a change in the nomenclature of the customs duty, which, henceforth be called "Import Duty" instead of "Protective Duty." Its quantum remaining the same, this change would make no difference, so far as the consumer is concerned. But the continuing ban on the imports of sugar would have prevented the consumer from reaping any benefits, even if the import duty were reduced or abolished. The report of the Indian Tariff Board reveals what the consumer had to pay for his sugar since its temporary de-control two years ago.

Looting The Consumer

Sugar was de-controlled on December 8, 1947. The following morning its price was raised from Rs. 20-14 to Rs. 35-7 per maund for the Bihar and the United Provinces factories. This meant an increase of Rs. 14-9 per maund or about seventy percent over the price during the control period. In arriving this price of Rs. 35-7 per maund the price of sugarcane was raised from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2 per maund, the total increase in the cost of cane being Rs. 7-8 for ten maunds of cane. Rs. 2 per maund of sugar was allowed as additional profit over and above the normal allowance of Rs. 1-4-3 per maund; and an increase of two annas per maund of cane was allowed for cane cess, making the total cess of three annas a maund as compared with one anna before. The increase in cess alone raised the price of sugar by Rs. 1-4 per maund.

THE SO-CALLED "LEE LOOT" PALES INTO INSIGNIFICANCE WITH THIS DISTRIBUTION OF LOOT AMONGST THE GOVERNMENTS OF BIHAR AND THE UNITED PROVINCES, THE SUGAR-MANUFACTURERS AND THE SUGARCANE CULTIVATOR, ALL OF WHOM SUCCESSFULLY DANCED ON THE CARCASS OF THE CONSUMER.

This is what the Tariff Board says:

"From the evidence we have received, we are constrained to observe that in fixing the new price of sugar at Rs. 35-7 the Provincial Governments and the sugar syndicate did not have sufficieit regard for the consumer."

It is not disclosed that Rs. 35-7 was the ex-factory price of sugar, its retail price being Rs. 40 a maund.

When the new price was fixed, the factories in these two Provinces had with them a physical stock of 84,000 tons carried over from the previous crop for which the price fixed had been at Rs. 20-14 per maund.

Obviously the new price would have given Rs. 1,223,250 to the sugar factories.

Centre Does Its Bit

Here the Central Government stepped in and froze the stocks and gradually released it for sale at the new price, subject to a remittance of Rs. 9-3 per maund to the Government, thereby leaving Rs. 5-6 to the factories.

Out of this amount Re. 1 per maund was distributed as bonus to the sugar factory workers and Rs. 4-6 was to be appropriated by the mills.

This is the first act in this tragic episode.

Early in the 1948-49 season, as a result of discussions between the Government of India, the U. P. and Bihar Governments and the sugar Syndicate, the price of sugar was reduced from Rs. 35-7 to Rs. 28-8 per maund As there was no control over sugar this price was fixed by way of a "Gentlemen's Agreement."

The price adopted by one party to this "Gentlemen's Agreement", namely the sugar Syndicate, was Rs. 28-12. This was done without the previous sanction of the Sugar Commissioner and was subsequently explained away by stating that extra four annas had been charged with a view to collect a fund for subsidising exports.

A MODEST SUM OF RS. FIFTY LAKHS WAS COLLECTED BY THIS DEVICE, OUTSIDE THE "GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT".

It will be evident that the home consumer was not only to pay for the large profits of the sugar industrialists but was also made to pay for making sugar cheaper to the non-nationals of India.

Syndicate Indicted

This is what the Tariff Board said:

"The Sugar Syndicate does not appear to have ever tried to improve the efficiency of its members or carry out research in respect of sugarcane and sugar. Nor does it appear to have ever taken any effective steps to prevent its members for charging high premiums for sugar in condition of scarcity. On the contrary, it has, whenever free from control, abused its monopolistic powers so as to help its members make large gains at the expense of the consumer. In its dealings with the Government of the United Provinces and the Sugar Commissioner regarding the release of sugar quotas in 1949, the Syndicate was far from being straightforward."

Here ends the second act in this unhappy episode. The Tariff Board was asked to enquire into the causes of the July-August sugar crisis.

Let the Board speak:—

"The main contributory factors of the sugar crisis of July to August, 1949, were (a) large and rapid quota releases by the Syndicate in 1949 and (b) excessive wagon supply.

By its improper policy of quota releases and approaching the Government of India in June, 1949, to negotiate for the export of sugar, the Syndicate created a psychology of scarcity in the country which led to hoarding by merchants and consumers like confectioners.

U.P. Govt.'s Role

The Government of U.P., in directing the Syndicate to release the remainder of 20 per cent. of the season's sugar production committed "an error of judgment." It is an error of judgment because if the Government had tried to ascertain the relative position regarding the release quotas and the actual despatches from month to month, they would not have sanctioned the release of the meagre balance of 20 per cent with six months of the yeas still remaining to be covered.

Even supposing that an error of judgment had been committed by the U.P. Government in the matter, the Syndicate cannot absolve itself of the charge of lack of sense of responsibility both in the matter of quota releases and in approaching the Government of U.P. over the head of the Sugar Commissioner. Undoubtedly, there was a lack of co-ordination between the Government of U.P. and the Sugar Commissioner, which gave an opportunity to the Syndicate to mislead the Government and ignore the Sugar Commissioner.

The explanation tendered by the Chairman of the Syndicate in the matter of quota releases by the Syndicate, goes to show that the Syndicate had two minds and was speaking with two different voices before the Government and the public and the Government of U.P. and Central Government.

It has been suggested by the Syndicate that one of the reasons for the crisis was large-scale hoarding by merchants and consumers.

Even granting that hoarding on a large scale by merchants and consumers took place, it cannot be gainsaid that such hoarding became inevitable as a result of the large and rapid releases of quotas by the Syndicate itself.

The actual average monthly despatches of sugar during February and March, 1949 were higher than those during April to July. 1949, and it was not really necessary for Government to have intervened in the matter of wagon supplies at that stage.

Need For Inquiry

The actual average monthly despatches during the five months April to August, 1949, were excessive. These despatches must have been largely facilitated by the allotment of more wagons than was necessary. In the public interest this matter should be fully investigated.

In regard to the suggestion that the increased consumption of sugar due to a rise in the purchasing power of the people and the shift of demand from gur to sugar on account of the high price of gur, was also responsible for the crisis, it should be stated that, even granting that there was a net increase in the demand for sugar, such increase could not have been so sudden or so large as to account for the sudden rise of scarcity, particularly because the supply available in 1949 was comparatively high.

As a matter of fact, the shift of demand from gur to sugar took place after sugar had become scarce and, therefore, the shift in demand from gur to sugar was the effect of the scarcity and not the cause of it.

Government should institute an enquiry into the allegation that sugar intended for comsumption in India was in fact moved into Eastern and Western Pakistan on a appreciable scale in 1949.

Though sugar was de-controlled from the end of December, 1947, and control over the Sugar Syndicate reverted under the law to the U.P. and Bihar Sugar Commission, the Government of India ought to have taken even closer interest than they did in view of the all-India importance of sugar.

If all the stocks with the factories and merchants had been frozen about 26th August, 1949, when the U.P. freezing orders were issued, the total available supply would have practically sufficed to meet the normal requirements of the country until the commencement of the new season.

It would appear that:

(i) Owing to the unilateral action of the U.P. Government in freezing the stocks with the U.P. factories alone, an opportunity was given to the sugar mills outside U.P as well as the mills' selling agents and dealers and merchants all over the country to send large stocks of sugar underground; and

(ii) If co-ordinated and synchronous action had been taken by the Central and Provincial Governments, the crisis of sugar scarcity could have been largely held in check."

Even the Tariff Board has failed to enquire as to who the sugar distributors are in majority of the cases, whether they are the friends and relations of the sugar mills' directors. It is the joint stock company operating the factory and the joint undivided family operating the distribution of sugar.

Bengal Famine Echo

The Woodhead Commission writing about the Bengal Famine said:—

"We have been haunted by a deep sense of tragedy. A million and a half of the poor of Bengal fell victim to circumstances for which they themselves were not responsible. Enormous profits were made out of the calamity, and in the circumstances profits for some meant death of others. Society together with its organs, failed to protect its weakers members. Indeed there was a moral and social breakdown as well as administrative breakdown."

This was written in 1945 about happenings in 1943. Common man looks round in vain whether Independence has made any change in the greed of his countrymen or in the efficiency of his Government.

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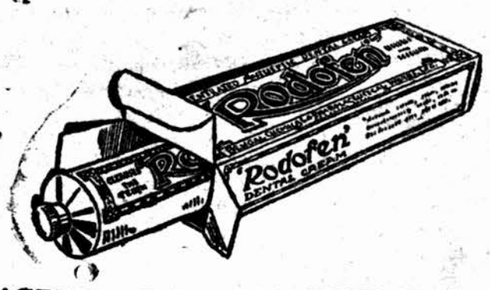

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OUR U. S. NEWSLETTER *By Air Mail*

Gandhiji On Top In American Radio

BROTHERHOOD WEEK CELEBRATIONS

BY P. G. KRISHNAYYA

READING some of the speeches now being made and the headlines being generated, you probably would not know that this is Brotherhood Week in United States of America. The brotherhood of humanity is not exactly imminent, but it is a hope for the future. Radio has come up with a good number of programme celebrating and contributions towards the observance of Brotherhood Week. One of these that best caught the spirit of brotherhood was "Look Toward the Light," on N.B.C.'s documentary series. "Living-1950."

"Living-1950," in its weekly series has been surveying the first half of the 20th century. A few weeks ago the programme was planned by this department for its superficial audit of "The Balance Sheet of Freedom." But brotherhood is a thing of the spirit, and if the spirit is right, its cause can be adequately even movingly represented in 30 minutes, as it was last Sunday on "Look Toward the Light." For the two great examplars of the spirit of brotherhood during the first half of this century, the programme written by Milton Wayne, chose Mohandas K. Gandhi and Dr. Albert Schweitzer. The theme of the programme was taken from Carl Sandburg's lines: Man is a long time coming. Man will yet win. Brother may yet line up with brother. With restraint, but with understanding and feeling.

Gandhi's motivations, his evolution from attorney to spiritual leader, were outlined. As the story of Gandhi ended, a voice asked: Why do not you preach the doctrine of non-violence to the nations of the West?"

Gandhi replied: Would they listen? After all, I am an Asiatic, a mere Asiatic.

The voice answerd: "But Jesus was an Asiatic also."

The picture of Dr. Schweitzer was given with tenderness and a nice lyricism. In the drama, a voice within Schweitzer told him he must pay for his happiness in service to those who have not known happiness; to those who are starving in body and soul, to those who are writhing in pain. You who are not starving, you who do not know what pain is, you laden down with blessings, owe a debt." Is not scholarship service? asked Scheweitzer. "Thought? The pursuit of truth. The fortunate of mankind, the greatly blessed are called to more immediate service," answered the voice. The service of the heart and the hand. The simple, unheroic. The persistent, day-in-day-out giving of yourself to people who cannot possibly pay you for what you give.

When narrator Ben Grauer closed with the words: When you see hate, when you hear the voices speaking fright, remember these two men, Mohandas Gandhi and Albert Schweitzer, this listener thought he detected a catch in Grauer's usually silken smooth voice. Perhaps it was only our imagination, but it could easily have been thee.

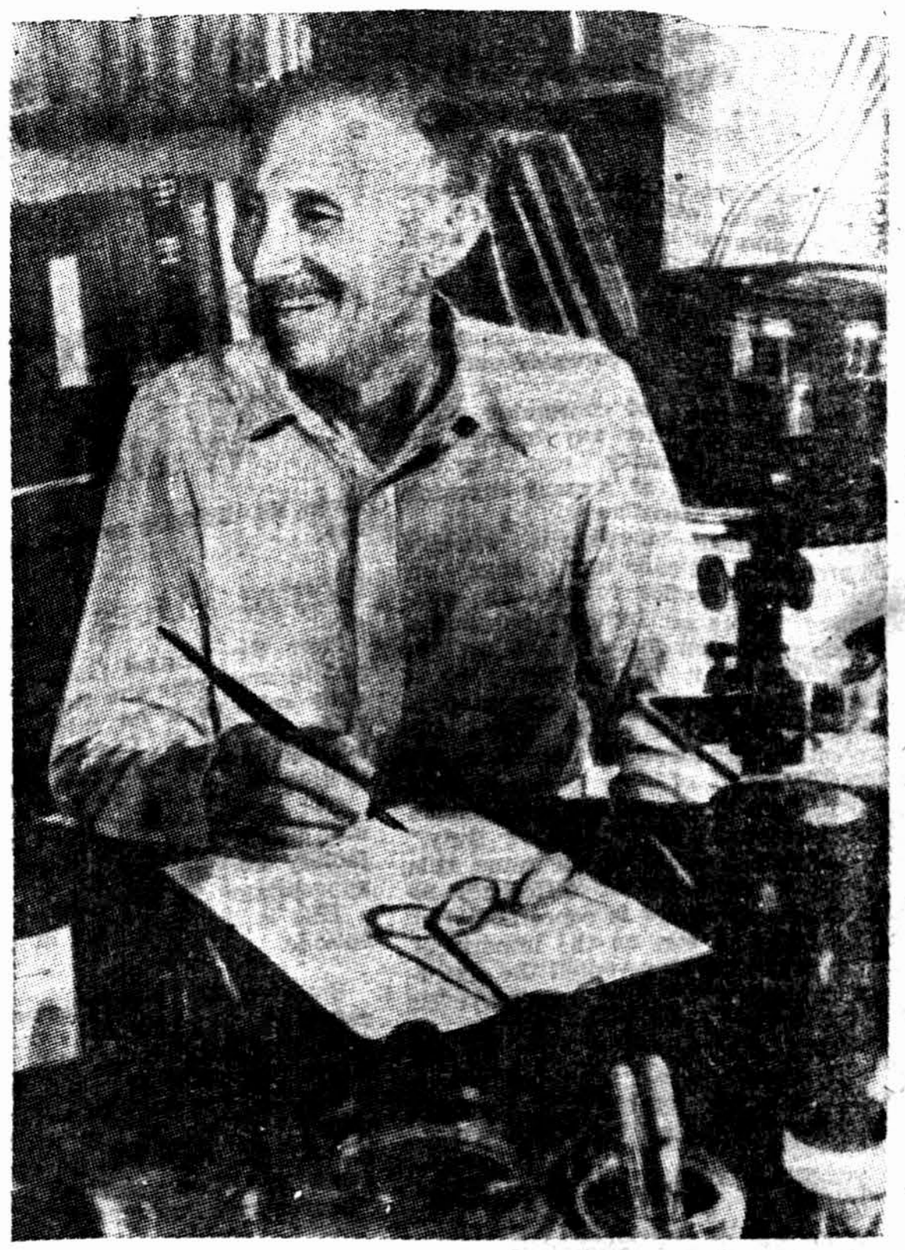
RUSSIAN EXPANSION

It is improbable that Russia will start an early war with the U.S. because the Communists believe the downfall of capitalist nations is inevitable anyway, and because they fear retaliation would destroy their hard-earned progress in rebuilding the nation, in the opinion of George F. Kennan, until recently State Department Councellor, reputed to have been influential in shaping United States policy. Kennan feels the more imminent Russian danger is political expansion, that Russian Communists will influence remaining non-Communist countries and turn the world balance of power against us. We must continue the policy of throwing our weight into the balance wherever there are relatively good chances, that it will be effective in preventing the further expansion of international Communism, said Kennan. He goes on to assert that our objectives should be to display such power as to lead to a halt in Russia's programme of political expansion. Our security Kennan declares, rests in: (1) Maintaining a military establishment strong enough to discourage aggression (2) assuring our allies of our support, (3) seriously tackling the problems of our own society and (4) acting in a spirit of justice and good will toward others, making use of opportunities offered by the United Nations.

WALLACE PROGRAMME

Henry Agard Wallace, last week placed before the Progressive Party and the country a programme as American as Iowa corn according to his supporters. His programme in brief calls for public support of the following courses of action: (1) A public declaration by the North Atlantic Pact nations that they will not be the first to use atomic weapons. (2) Initiation of official, public, diplomatic negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, to continue until an agreement has been reached for the renunciation of the use of atomic energy as a destructive weapon with the agreement to include a method of inspection through the United Nations to insure the carrying out of the agreement. (3) Reform of the government by democratic capitalism. (4) Progressive capitalism as opposed both to the extreme of control of our economy and politics by concentration of our capital under monopoly and to the extreme of the completely socialized state. (5) The extension of civil liberties and democratic rights to all citizens without regional or sectarian execptions. (6) The recreation of a minimum of peacetime jobs. (7) Domestic and (foreign) policies designed to insure employment at wages high enough with farm income high enough to give consumers the power to absorb an expanding flood of consumer products. (8) Conservation and social use of our natural resources, including coal, water, mines and forests. (9) Equal opportunity for all citizens for education, health and jobs without segregation or discrimination (10) Abandonment of the Truman Doctrine for a democratic foreign policy, looking toward the creation of security for people throughout the world as well as at home, regardless of geographical or national borders.

AMERICAN NATURALIST



Dr. William Beebe, world-famed American scientist, explorer and writer, in his study in New York City.

Plight Of Indian Employees In Persia

OIL COMPANIES PUT EFFECTIVE GAG ON VENTILATION OF GRIEVANCES

BY M. A. BANGERA

WITH reference to the article by Herman Leopold on "Indians in Persia" in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 26th February 1950 will you kindly arrange to publish the following:

Indians are recruited for service in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the Kuwait Oil Company under a 3-year contract which embodies the conditions of service. However, the Company is only interested in keeping to the letter of the law, ignoring or forgetting the spirit of the contract. Consequently, furnished quarters mentioned in the contract can mean a room with a rickety bed and a broken chair and sometimes only a pup-tent. Medical attention is another facility which the Company is supposed to give its employees. However, the Medical Officers may not always be licentiates; sometimes even compounders are put in charge of the dispensaries. The worst feature of the system is that the Medical Officer is unable to give his independent opinion; if his opinion is unfavourable to the Company, it may be overruled by a not-so-honest colleague and the Medical Officer may have his services terminated on the slightest pretext.

Perhaps, your readers will remember the exposures of the conditions of service, made from time to time in Bombay's leading papers. Despite this conditions have not changed appreciably, and discrimination of the rankest kind still prevails in the oil concession areas of the Persian Gulf.

In Abadan for instance, Indians even in death are made to suffer the ignominy of being buried in inferior coffins and a separate walled-up area of the cemetery. In the matter of salaries Indians are the least paid, receiving less than even the local Iranian employees. In the matter of housing, Indians are segregated and accommodated under the worst conditions. Whereas Europeans and Iranians are given individual bungalows, Indians have to live in barrack-like tenements and nissen huts with the minimum of sanitary facilities.

As regards Rial allowances and leave, these points are not embodied in the contract, and the company often denies these to its employees. There is a suit pending against the Anglo-Iranian Co. since November 1948 in the City Civil Court, Bombay, in which the Plaintiff has claimed out-standing Rial allowances, privilege leave and local leave, among other things.

Effective Gag

I do not know how Mr. Leopold Herman has been able to gauge the contentment of the Indians. Nothing could be further from truth. Clause No. 9 of the contract is an effective gag on any one who attempts to ventilate his grievances and dares to speak against the indignities which Indians have to suffer, because it gives the Company power to dispense with the services of any individual without assigning any reasons. Indians though they appear to be quiet are extremely discontented. People in Kuwait and Abadan who did try to work for a change in the existing disgraceful conditions were immediately packed off to India. How then can Mr. Herman expect the Indians to express their grievances.

The Companies political power is immense both with the local authorities and the British Government.

Recently, the Political Agent at Kuwait was transferred when he happened to agree with the Indians who were seeking redress from the Company. Various local officers who tried to negative the Company's arbitrary demands or pursued efficiently the policies laid down by the local Government and which adversely affected the Company were either removed or transferred, thus rendering them innocuous.

The contract itself is so heavily loaded on the Company's side that in effect it means "heads I win, tails you lose" when it comes to a toss-up between the Company and the Indian who is serving the Company.

I believe, the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jayakar was constrained to call the contract a mere scrap of paper not worth the paper on which it was printed when arguing the case of an Indian plaintiff against the Company. This contract was formulated about 20 years ago and still continues unchanged, whereas the trend of Labour legislation in India is aimed at improving the lot of the workingman as much as possible.

Promises And Excuses

When the Companies require Indian personnel they are not backward in making lavish promises to lure promising and capable Indians. Many youngsters with steady jobs here were attracted by the rosy promises held out to them for service and left for Kuwait. Until a couple of months ago recruitment was in full swing. Now for some unknown reason, the Company has planned the repatriation of many of these boys from Kuwait. Every incoming ship from the Gulf brings in a batch of 15 to 20 disillusioned youngsters who now find themselves at a loose end. In order to palliate this unjust and arbitrary action, the Company is paying the boys a month's extra wages and a promise of employing them again, if occasion arises. Perhaps, this may salve the conscience of the Company, but does this in any way help the unfortunate Indians?

What is the use of a 3-year contract, if it is only made to be broken on the slightest pretext? Of course, the unfortunate Indians are aver[illegible] to

(Continued on Page 23

Who Is Holding Effective Authority In China?

TRYGVE LIE SUGGESTS MEANS TO FIND OUT TRUTH

LAKE SUCCESS, March 10 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary General, today proposed that the Security Council should set up an inquiry to decide which gov-ernment — Nationalist or Communist — hold effective authority in China.

At a specially convened press conference, Mr. Lie suggested that the Security Council should appoint a sub-committee or a special committee of experts to enquire into the matter.

Asked whether he thought this enquiry body should make investigations on the spot, Mr. Lie said that was for the Security Council to decide.

SOLUTION

Mr. Lie said, "I am working for a solution based on the collective interests of the United Nations as a whole rather than on the interests of individual members"

Commenting on the wholesale boycott of the United Nations by the Soviet Bloc, Mr. Lie said: "Refusal to participate in United Nations meetings is not the way to help solve such problems as the question of China".

Mr. Lie said he was willing to leave the legal aspect of the situation to the judgment of any representative group of jurists or to the International Court of Justice at The Hague

In his statement he said he was continuing conversations with delegations on the China question and he had prepared a memorandum on the legal position calling attention to the differences between representation in the United Nations and diplomatic representation

United Nations members were divided some recognising the Communists and some the Nationalists

NEGATIVE POLICY

Mr. Lie's suggestion was for a solution in the interests of the whole organisation

Criticising the Soviet attitude in boycotting United Nations bodies where Chinese Nationalist representatives were sitting, Mr. Lie said, "I think it is a negative and destructive policy to spend one's efforts on placing the blame for the world's troubles instead of on trying to reach a constructive solution"

CHARGE AGAINST LIE

WASHINGTON, March 10 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Senator William Knowland (Republican, California), said that in putting forward his plan to decide whether the Communists or Nationalists should represent China at U.N.O., Mr. Lie was acting "as a partisan of the Chinese Communists". He accused Mr Lie of abandoning his impartiality

Mr. Knowland and Senator Owen Brewster (Republican, Maryland) demanded that United States representatives not only vote against such a move but take active leadership to prevent addition of another Soviet satellite to United Nations membership.

They also served notice that Republicans will press Mr. Dean Acheson and the State Department for a definite outline of United States policy in China and the Far East.

Mr. Knowland also criticised Britain for what he called breaking the "unity of the Western powers" by recognising the Communist Government of China.

"Prejudice And Misstatement"

John Fletcher Replies To Philippines Delegate

GENEVA, March 10 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mr. John Fletcher—today accused the Philippines Delegate to the United Nations Trusteeship Council of "prejudice and misstatement' in attacking British administration of the Cameroons.

For the fifth successive Council meeting, Mr Victorio Carpio almost monopolised the floor with his onslaught for the Philippines against every aspect of British administration

He returned to his claim that "the backward condition of the British Cameroons is due to integration with Nigeria He again cited "enormous profits from the Cameroon's Development Corporation which are going into the coffers of the Nigerian Government and not into development of the trust territory'

Mr. Fletcher—Cooke told the Council "we have long since given up hope of convincing Mr. Carpio by any reasonable arguments.

"He approaches the matter in a very prejudiced way and is apparently prepared to go on ad infinitum, making statements which have no foundation in fact.

"It is a plain fact that at the moment, including taxes paid by the Cameroon's Development Corporation, the Nigerian Government is spending something of the order of twice as much in the trust territory as it is collecting there"

Belgian Delegate Pierre Ryckmans agreed that the Council "could not accuse the Nigerian Government of misusing the enormous profits of the corporation"

Liaquat's Visit To U. S. Criticised

KARACHI (IPS): The Pakistan Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan's forthcoming American tour which starts on May 3, has been subjected to much criticism by the leftwing press in Pakistan. It has reminded him that the first invitation was extended to him by the Soviet Union and not the U.S.A. and that courtesy demanded that he should go to Russia first as he had accepted the invitation The Press has also criticised the decision of the Pakistan Government to give to Burma a loan of half a crore of rupees with headline as "Charity Abroad."

MORE LIGHT ON MIR LAIK ALI'S ESCAPE

Preparations Afoot More Than Two Months Ago

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The sensational arrest by the Bombay Police on January 14, of Riazuddin Mohamed Azharudin, described as a wealthy notable of the Hyderabad State, and an important figure of the Pakistan "Spy Ring" on Indian soil, indicates that preparations for the escape of Mir Laik Ali, former Prime Minister of Hyderabad, were already afoot more than two months ago and also that the Hyderabad Government, had some indications at least, that there were certain sinister moves in that State for a long time.

The dramatic arrest of the man on January 14, was immediately followed by the Bombay Police getting in touch with the Hyderabad administration, who are learnt to have sent their men to identify him here

Riazuddin, was passing through the Customs Barrier on that day, while the dock coolies were following him with a number of impressive looking closed steel boxes. He had a valid permit to go to Pakistan, and was about to board the S.S. "Saraswati", bound for Karachi.

The Customs Officers detained the man and opened his locked boxes, when to their surprise they found that they contained books, files, papers, documents and other material, with the stamp of the Hyderabad Government on most of them and marked "Confidential" and "Most Confidential". The books and papers seized are learnt to have numbered about 150 and of them several are described as of "strategic importance' both to Hyderabad and to the rest of the Union territory. Some of them were confidential documents containing instructions to high-ranking Hyderabad officials from the present Hyderabad Government. Among the seized property, is said to have been a publication of the former Muslim League, 'for private circulation to members only'

The man was arrested by the Customs who immediately handed him over to the Bombay Police who in turn got in touch with the Hyderabad authorities. A contingent of detectives from Hyderabad, came and identified the man as an important figure in the life of Hyderabad and the documents and papers, it is learnt, were also identified as Government property, stolen mostly from different offices and departments of the Hyderabad State.

Dramatic developments are expected.

FROM HOUSE TO JAIL

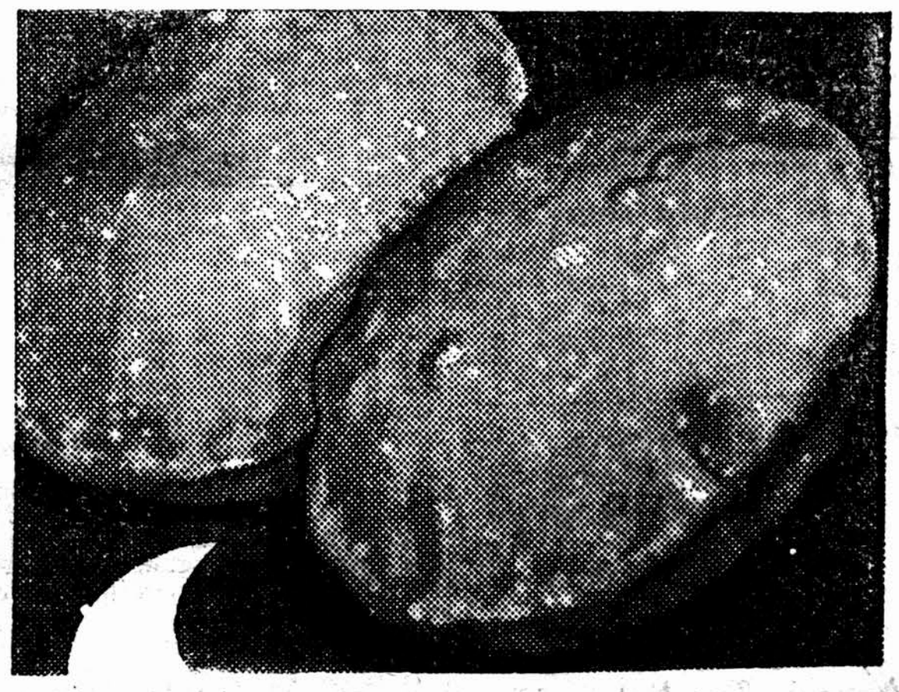
RAJKOT, March 11 (P.T.I.): The Khan of Manvadar, former Muslim ruler of a principality near Junagadh, who had acceded his State to Pakistan and was under house detention at Songadh has now been moved to Rajkot Jail as a precautionary measure

The Sheikh of Mangrol now under house detention, is also expected to be moved to jail.

POPULISTS LEAD IN GREEK ELECTIONS

ATHENS, March 11 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The first official result of the Greek general election last Sunday announced tonight gave the Populists Party the biggest number of seats

Figures were: Populists 52, Liberals 51, Plastyras 46, Democratic Front 21, Papanderou 33, Metaxists pap 16 and others 16.



H. BOMB CANNOT FRIGHTEN US

Molotov's Election Speech

LONDON, March 10 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Deputy Premier and former Foreign Minister, declared today that "the imperialists" had no hope of success in trying "to frighten us now by the so-called hydrogen bomb".

In an electoral speech reported by Moscow radio, he added "this blackmail springing from the assumption that they have the monopoly of the atomic bomb is in vain because we know very well the secrets of atomic weapons".

Dr. Jessup In London

LONDON March 10 (PTI-Reuter):—Dr. Phillip Jessup, American Ambassador at large who has made a 15,000 mile tour of the Far East and South East Asia, arrived here tonight by air from Karachi.

He is paying a 24-hour visit to London before flying to Paris tomorrow.

Dr. Jessup is expected to meet Mr. M. E. Dening, head of the British Foreign Office Far-Eastern Department tomorrow at lunch with the Minister of State, Major Kenneth Younger.

Mr. Lall Enroute To Lake Success

NEW DELHI, March 10 (PTI): Mr. and Mrs. S. Lall left Delhi this afternoon for Bombay on their way to the United States. Mr. Lall is proceeding to Lake Success to take up his new post as Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Mr. Lall will be leaving Bombay on Sunday, March 12.

Mr. Lall who was till recently Secretary to the Ministry of Labour was seen off at the airport by Mr. V. K. R. Menon, Secretary, Ministry of Labour

U.S. SCHOLARSHIP FOR INDIAN STUDENT

NEW DELHI, March 10 (PTI): The Colorado School of Mines, Colorado, U.S.A., have offered one scholarship to an Indian student to pursue studies in any one of the following subjects:—Coal and metal mining, metallurgy, petroleum refining, production and utilization of cement, refractories, clay and other non-metalic minerals The scholarship is offered for one year, 1950-51, and is renewable upto a maximum period of four years. The value of the scholarship is 425 dollars to 475 dollars per annum, which covers all tuition fees. It makes no provision for living transport or other personal expenses

For better poories . . .

follow this recipe **DALDA**

Sift flour and salt together. Rub in 2 teaspoons of Dalda to 1 cup of flour. Add water gradually, and mix to form dough. Knead thoroughly, sprinkle water, cover and leave aside for ½ hour. Next, shape into small rounds and roll out. Heat Dalda in deep pan and fry till well bloated and light brown. Drain on clean paper.

Dalda, being a pure vegetable fat, is best for prolonged frying —it allows foods time to cook properly right through

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Wanted Typewriter Mechanics—Apply for terms to: Mr. Aderji Jamshedji 2408 East Street, Poona. (1661)

Wanted a good spinner and a good weaver for a Cotton Mills. Apply stating salary acceptable along with copies of certificates etc. to Box No. 7337 "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted Agents for U.S.A. Fountain Pens on commission or pay Rs. 300/- to 800/-. Imperial Trading Co., Saddar Bazar, Delhi. (7346)

ESTATE & PROPERTIES

For Sale—A large pleasant seaside bungalow, having ground floor and first floor with excellent convenience for development and for raising two more floors with several outhouses and garages at Byramj Jijibhoy Road Bandra admeasuring 2168 Sq. Yds. price Rs. 1,65.000/- About 2½ lacs square yards land in one piece with half mile road frontage on 34th milestone Bombay Agra Road (near Bhiwandi) suitable for factory colony or housing society price annas five per square yard. Write for particulars Dabholkar & Jeshtaram Solicitors, Medows Street, Fort. (7332)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

We look after your interests and secure orders and quotas from Govt. Departments especially at Industries and Supplies. Write with full particulars to Box No. 7333 "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For quick sale. Owner leaving. Philco Refrigerator 7 cubic feet, still new. Rs. 2000 or near offer Spiess, 15 Club Back Road, Byculla. (1679)

EXECUTION OF TELANGANA KISANS

Appeal To Nehru To Commute Sentences

KANPUR, March 9 (PTI): An appeal to **Prime Minister Pandit Jawa**harlal **Nehru "to save 108 Telangana** Kisan **leaders from the gallows" by** commuting **the death sentences passed** on **them by the Telangana Court for** participating in an alleged agrarian riot, was issued today under the signatures of a large number of citizens of Kanpur.

The appeal says that "the execution of these Kisan leaders will be a very shocking event in a democratic country like India"

The signatories include Mr. Raja Ram Shastri, M.L.A., Dr. P. N. Banerjee Member of AICC. Mr. Arjun Arora and others.

Working Condition Of Panama Ship Workers

GENEVA, March 10 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The **report of the International Labour** Organisation **into working conditions** in ships flying the **Panama flag will** not be **published until June 15,** the I.L.O. governing body decided today.

The Panama Government has not yet replied to the governing **body and is** now to have until May 1 to submit any observations.

Such observations, with the report, **will be considered at the next session** of **the governing body at the end of May.**

MUSLIM M. P. EXPOSES SUHRAWARDY'S TACTICS

India Protects Minorities Despite Hindu Exodus From Pakistan

NEW DELHI, March 11 (UPI): Commenting on the 14-point programme put forward by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, former Premier of undivided Bengal, at a press conference at Lahore for the solution of the East-West Bengal Minority problems, Mr. Shaik Galib, M.P., (Andhra) in a statement to the press says:—

"Mr. Suhrawardy knows perfectly well the conditions prevailing in India about the minorities. The position accorded to Muslims in India is in strange contrast with the position obtaining now for minorities in Pakistan Mr. Suhrawardy also fully knows what steps the Government of India have taken to give full protection to Muslims in all parts of the country, including Bengal, in the face of unusual difficulties created by large exodus of Hindus from Pakistan.

"It is quite unfair to club together India and Pakistan Governments in this respect and place them on the same footing instead of mouthing proposals from Lahore and Karachi for the solution of the East-West Bengal tangle, why not Mr Suhrawardy himself go to Dacca and other places tour the areas affected and appeal to his own Bengali Muslim brethren to do justice to minorities in that area keeping in view the safety and good of Muslim minorities in India for whom the Pakistanis pose as interested day in and day out?"

BELFAST POLICE STATIONS BOMBED

Act Of Irish Anti-Partitionists

BELFAST, March 10 (P.T.I.-Reuter): A group of young Irish anti-partitionists — but not the outlawed Irish Republican Army — was today thought by the police to have been responsible for the new outbreak of terrorism here.

There have been two bomb attacks on Belfast police stations since Wednesday night — the second was early today — but the only casualty so far has been one police sergent, seriously wounded.

Police here thought young fanatics who had access to the many illegal arms dumps still scattered over Northern Ireland, were staging the attacks as a protest against the visit to America next month of Sir Basil Brooks, the Premier.

Anti-partitionists have condemned his trip as a political manoeuvre to offset pro-partitionist propaganda in the United States, although the Premier himself has denied that he had any political motives.

2,000 Motor Rickshaws For India

HAMBURG, March 10 (PTI-Reuter): **The Moro Motor Works at Kaltenkirchen near here are negotiating** with several Indian firms over construction and delivery of 2,000 motorised rickshaws.

The management said today the Indian firms were interested in such rickshaws since Indian authorities were said to intend to abolish rickshaw traffic as "akin to slavery".

They added they had information that Mao Tse-tung was going to do the same, and the Moro Works expected orders from China also.

The Moro Works, they said, were now in contact with West German authorities over the financial issues of the rickshaw business.

SABOTAGE ON OUDH-TIRHUT RAILWAY

GORAKHPUR, March 11 (PTI): Telegraph wires were found cut last night at two places, near Phepna and Bandsdih stations, and fish-plates removed at another place on the Oudh-Tirhut Railway in Ballia District, according to information received at the Railway Police Headquarters here today.

Security measures have been tightened by the Railway Protection Police following these incidents.

THEY HANDED OVER NEGROES TO K.K.K.

ROME (Georgia), March 10 (PTI-Reuter): **A jury here has convicted a Sheriff and his Deputy of depriving seven Negroes of their civil rights by turning them over to a Ku Klux Klan mob for flogging.**

They were County Sheriff John W. Lynch and Deputy-Sheriff William Hartline. Both were acquitted on two other charges of general conspiracy and intimidation of a Mrs. Mamie Clay.

It was at the Clay home at Hooker, Georgia, that the seven Negroes were seized by members of the Ku Klux Klan last April.

Federal Judge Frank Hopper withheld sentence pending a motion for a new trial.

MARSHALL PLAN FUNDS

Britain To Get Lion's Share

WASHINGTON, March 10, (PTI-Reuter): Britain will receive the largest share of next year's Marshall Plan funds, according to estimates submitted to Congress today by the Economic Co-operation Administration.

The estimates showed now 2,925 million dollars requested by the Economic Co-operation Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, would be divided among the Marshall Plan countries. Britain's share was estimated at 687,100,000 dollars.

Germany and France would receive the next large shares, Germany getting 552,900,000 dollars and France 502,800,000 dollars.

SERVICES TRAINING INSTITUTE

POONA, March 11 (PTI): A Services Training Institute to provide the necessary special and intensive training for candidates appearing for competitive examination held by the Government of India and other bodies is being opened here by the Indian Law Society. The Institute will function from the coming summer vacation so as to train candidates for the examinations to be held in September 1950.

Prof. G. R. Paranjpye, formerly Principal of the Royal Institute of Science and now Honorary Secretary of the Institute, said that it had been noticed that students from the Bombay State did not often do as well in competitive examinations as might have been expected from their academical record. It was felt that that was due to want of some special guidance to intending candidates which the Institute hoped to provide.

The Institute has on its Council of Management some prominent senior retired civil servants and educationists including Principal J. R. Gharpure of the Law College, and Sir Raghunath Paranjpye, former Indian High Commissioner in Australia.

MANAVDAR RULER IN RAJKOT JAIL

RAJKOT, March 11 (PTI): The Khan of Manavadar, former Muslim ruler of a principality near Junagadh who had acceded his state to Pakistan and was under house detention at Songadh has now been moved to Rajkot Jail as a precautionary measure.

The Sheikh of Mangrol now under house detention, is also expected to be moved to jail.

KOLHAPUR, March 10 (PTI): The Union of Motor Workers declared today that the motor workers of Belgaum-Kolhapur Road will resort to Satyagraha from March 15, if all of them are not absorbed by the State Transport.

MISSING BRIDE TRACED

Married To Man She Loved

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Vatsala, the missing bride who disappeared from the wedding pandal at Khetwadi, Bombay on the eve of her nuptials on Febr. 27, has, it is learnt, been traced in a village at Savantwadi, with her lover, Manohar Govind Dabholkar, who was also missing from his house on the same day.

The two escapees are now learnt to be man and wife Both are in police custody.

Vatsala, it is stated, had several ornaments on her person at the time of her arrest.

Waylaid And Stabbed

Chandulal Jivanlal, who was passing along the road at Khattar Galli, was waylaid and stabbed by a person who was described as the leader of 'mavalies' in the locality.

While the victim was passing through Khattar Galli yesterday at 3-30 p.m Kishan Govind Dada approached him and demanded Rs 100. As Chandulal refused to pay the amount, Kishan is alleged to have stabbed him. Chandulal was removed to hospital where he is detained. A complaint was lodged with the police who later arrested Kishan

Alleged Attempt At Suicide

As she was not willing to accompany her husband to a distant foreign country, a young orthodox Hindu woman is alleged to have made an attempt to commit suicide, yesterday. She was taken into custody by the police.

Manibai Hiralal residing in the Lamington Road police jurisdiction, it is alleged, was found enveloped in flames yesterday in her house. She is said to have set fire to her own clothes, after pouring kerosene oil.

IMPROVED VARIETY OF RICE EVOLVED

16 To 32 Per Cent Increase In Yield Expected

NEW DELHI, March 10 (P.T.I.): Several improved varieties of rice capable of increasing the yield between 16 to 32 per cent have been evolved as a result of a paddy research scheme sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in Travancore. The scheme has been functioning since 1940 in the paddy breeding stations of Monkompu and Adoor in Travancore.

THIRD CROP

Another interesting result of these experiments is the possibility of introducing a third crop of rice during the year in some areas of Travancore where irrigation facilities exist.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Falgun Vad 9, 2006.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 22, 1369.
Parsi: Meher 11, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-50 a.m. Sunset: 6-48 p.m.
Hightide: 05-38, 20-04. Lowtide: 00-48, 12-32.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

PETIT, MANECKJI DINSHAW—Expired on the 10th March at Lausanne. Suden heart failure. Uthamana ceremony at Dowager Lady Dinbai Dinshaw Petit's residence Claremont, Winter Road, Malabar Hill today (Sunday) at 3-45 P.M. (S.T.).

Today's Engagements

SINDH HINDU SEVA SAMITI: Public meeting to protest against the atrocities committed in East Bengal, at Chowpatty, 5-30 p.m. Mrs. Munshi, Mr. Atchut Patwardhan and others to speak.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BHANDARI SAMAJ: Conference to discuss threatened unemployment consequent on introduction of prohibition, at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, 2-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. C. J. Krishnaswami to speak on "Visontri Dassa", at Bharatiya Vidhya Bhavan, Chowpatty, 5 p.m.

INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS: From 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. by Mr. K. K. Bhaye.

CHANDANWADI MUNICIPAL CHAWL TENANTS' ASSOCIATION: Inauguration by Mr. Yusuf Mehrally of a Chawl at Chandanwadi, Princess Street, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Annual general meeting at J. J. Hospital, 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE: Basic Education Conference, 2nd day from 3-30 to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Gilder Tank Maidan, Lamington Road. Smt. Indumati Seth, Parliamentary Secretary to the Education Minister will preside.

SOCIALIST PARTY (BOMBAY): Weekly meeting of Party workers 3 p.m. at Party Office (Bhai Jivanji Lane). Discussion on 'National Executive Committee's resolution on East Bengal Situation'.

S. I. SANGEETH SABHA: A Musical Concert by Srimathi M. S. Subbulakshmi-Vocal accompanied by Mysore Asthana Vidvan Sri T. Chowdiah-Violin, Kalpathy Ramanathan-Mridangam and Sri Vilvadri Aiyar-Ghatam today at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the S.I.E.S. School Hall, Matunga.

BHARATA NATYA RECITAL by Srimathi Kumari Radha on Monday the 13th inst. at 8-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Podar College Hall, Matunga G.I.P. "Srimathi M. S. Subbulakshmi will sing padams for Abhinayam".

S. S. C. CANDIDATES TO NOTE

The candidates for the coming S.S.C Examination appearing at the Bombay Centre will find their seat numbers and seating arrangements exhibited at the Sydenham College, Bori Bunder and the Aryan Education Society's High School, Opera House, while those appearing at the Dadar Centre may look for their seat numbers, etc., at the Podar College, Matunga and the Antonio DaSilva High School, Dadar, B.B. and C.I. Railway.

"NAYEE" AND NOT "HAJAM"

The Government of Bombay has directed that in all official communications the use of the expression "HAJAM" should be discontinued and that the expression "NAYEE" should hereafter be used instead of it.

Vir Chakra Award

NEW DELHI, March 11.

For undaunted courage and great devotion to duty shown in two actions in tht Jammu and Kashmir operations, Major Karam Singh of the Central India Horse (Armoured Corps) has been awarded the Vir Chakra.

EASTERN SHIPPING CORPORATION

C. H. Bhabha To Be Chairman

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Negotiations with the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited, Bombay, for the management of the first Government-sponsored Shipping Corporation, which will be known as the Eastern Shipping Corporation, have now been concluded and the necessary agreements have been signed both by the Scindia Company and the Government of India.

It is expected that the Corporation will be registered in Bombay within the next few days when it will formally start functioning.

In anticipation of the formation of the Shippping Corporation, two ships were purchased early in 1949, which have been operating in the India-Australia trade. It is hoped to purchase and charter some ships for the India-Far East, India-Malaya and India-East Africa trades in which the Corporation will participate in addition to the India-Australia trade as soon as more ships are available.

..The Corporation will have an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores, of which 74% will be subscribed by Government and 26% by the Managing Agents. For the present the issued capital is to be only Rs. 2 crores.

PERSONNEL

Mr. C. H. Bhabha will be the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corporation which will, besides the Chairman, consist of six Government and three Scindia Directors. The Government Directors are:

(1) Mr. S. K. Patil, Bombay;
(2) Mr. R. Vardachari, Bombay;
(3) The Director-General of Shipping ,Bombay;
(4) Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi;
(5) The Collector of Customs, Bombay; and
(6) Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Bombay.

The Scindia Company's Directors are:

(1) Mr. Shantikumar Morarji;
(2) Mr. Dharamsey Khatau; and
(3) Mr. N. Dandekar.

Fisheries School Certificate

The Government of Bombay has directed that the Fisheries School Certificate should be regarded as equivalent to the Primary School Certificate of the Education Department and that the candidates holding the Fisheries School Certificate should be held eligible for appointment as primary school teachers under the School Boards in the State provided that they have secured the necessary percentage of marks.

Tamil Book Forfeited

The Government of Madras has forfeited to the Government all copies of the Tamil book entitled "Pon Mozhigal" written by Mr. E. V. Ramswami Naicker, published by the Dravida Mani Pathippakam, Tiruchirapalli, and printed at the "Madras Ripon Press", Pudukhottai, and also all other documents containing its copies or translations.

Fees In Government Aided Charitable Dispensaries

The rates of charges for dispensing prescriptions for well-to-do persons at Government aided charitable dispensaries in the State of Bombay have been revised. The revised rates are:

Mixtures (three annas per dose); draughts (four annas per dose); pills (1-1|2 annas per pil); powders (two annas per powder); gargles (twelve annas a pint); drops (eight annas per ounce); lotions (one anna per ounce); ointments and liniments (six annas per ounce); dill, anise or peppermint water (one anna per ounce); lint adhesive plaster absorbent cotton or tow, medical cotton, tow etc., and bandages (Charge 10 per cent on the cost).

Charges for expensive drugs like santonin, codeia, etc., will correspond as nearly as possible to the actual cost of the constituents used.

Prescriptions for children under the age of 12 years will be charged for at half the rates for adults.

Empty bottles provided by the dispensary will be charged at one anna each.

LIGHT SHOWERS IN ASSAM & RAJASTHAN

All-India Weather

POONA, March 11, (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, March 11, 1950:—

Weather has been dry over the country except for isolated light showers in Upper Assam and north Rajasthan.

Day temperatures were appreciably above normal generally over northern India, west Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Deccan (Desh).

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING:—Dry weather will continue over the country except for a few showers in Assam, Punjab (1), the hills of west Uttar Pradesh and in and near Mysore.

Day temperatures may fall in west Rajasthan and Punjab (1).

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from Dec. 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-30 hours I.S.T. on March 11, 1950:—

Ahmedabad 95 62 0 0 minus 0 2, Ahmednagar 99 Bangalore 91 67 0 0.2 minus 0.9, Belgaum 95 65 0 0 minus 0.6, BOMBAY 90 70 0 0 minus 0.3, Calcutta 94 69 0 0.2 minus 1.9, Colombo 87 74 0 20.0 plus 7.1, Delhi 91 60 0 0.6 minus 1.9, Hyderabad (Dn.) 96 61 0 1.6 plus 0.4, Lucknow 91 56 0 2.4 plus 0.4, Madras 95 75 0 0.9 minus 6.4, Mahabaleshwar 85 66 0 0 minus 0.6, Mysore 91 70 0 0.8 0, Nagpur 95 61 0 0.7 minus 1.0, Patna 88 62 0 0.5 minus 1.2, Poona 98 60 0 0 minus 0.3, Sholapur 94 66 0 0.1 minus 0.7, Simla 67 50 0 7.5 minus 0.3, Surat 98 63 0 0 minus 0.3.

RURAL RATIONING ORDER MODIFIED

In view of the recent excessive accumulation of stocks of wheat and coarse grains in certain districts and the expectation of substantial purchases of the new crops in the near future, consumers in the rural areas of those districts have been permitted by the Government of Bombay to draw their rations of coarse grains and wheat up to three months' requirements.

Drugs Control Order

The Schedule to the Bombay Drugs Control Order, 1949, has been further amended by the Government. Copies of the amending Order, which has been published in Part I of the Bombay Government "Gazette", Extraordinary, of March 10, 1950, can be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay.

TODAY'S RADIO

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

SUNDAY, March 12

BOMBAY

English 8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 5' 9: Gujarati 8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. 6-10, 9-15, Kannada 7-45 a.m. 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m. 7-15 p.m. Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 p.m.

7-30 a.m. Bhor bhaee, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 S Shroff, G geet, 8-15 Sureshbhanu Mane, bhairaen, 11-0 Film songs. 11-45 S Shukla, kh.v.d. 12-15 p.m. R. Kinikar, "Meghdoot", M. 12-50 S Shroff, G geet, 1-10 S Parsekar violin, 1-40 L Clarke, Sunday special, 5-0 V R Sardeshmukh, kh.v.d., 6-10 G geet, 6-20 Anjanibai Lolekar, multani, 7-0 Light dhun, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 G geet, 7-30 V R Sardeshmukh, khyal, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-45 S Shukla, kh.v.d., 9-15 Shroff, G geets, 9-30 Radio trailor, 9-45 D'Amel, radio orch., 10-0 L Clarke, special.

VARIATIONS—8 a.m. S Parsekar, violin, 8-45 V R Sardehsmukh, M songs 1-0 p.m. Bhavgeet, 1-30 H V Kadlur, K songs, 1-50 Anjanibai Lolekar, Gaud sarang, 5-30 For children, 6-0 H V Kadlur, tilak kamod, 6-20 For rural listeners, 7-30 Centre and State, M talk, 8-15 M Raichurkar, K songs, 8-30 R Gyani, H talk on village (cottage industry) 9-0 Sureshbanu Mane, pad, 10-0 Cl., vocal and instr. music.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Sitar par todi, 7-45 and 8-15 As in Ahmedabad, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 V Petkar, sitar, 6-20 As in Ahmedabad 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 As in Ahmedabad, 7-30 AIR quartet, 7-45 C C Lineswala, geets, 8-0 Geet Gurjari, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 Indira Pendse, shankara, 9-30 Indira Pendse, darbari.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda, 7-45 Madhuri Khare, bhajan, 8-15 Film songs, 9-10 For children, 5-30 p.m. Leela Khandekar, khyal, 7-0 Tell us something, 7-15 N Banbhania, cl. Sanskrit readings, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 As in Baroda, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 and 9-30 As in Baroda.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 6-45 Music from the Movies. 7-30 English Magazine. 8 Think on these things. 8-15 Weekly sports Review. 8-45 BBC Opera Orchestra. 10 In Town Tonight 10-30 Symphony of Strings. 11 Sports Review. 11-45 Time for Worship. 12 Ray Martin. 12-45 p.m. Programme Parade. 1 Country Magazine. 1-30 Tommy Handley. 2-30 Light Orchestral Music. 3 Sunday Service. 3-30 Incidental Music by Schubert. 3-45 Weekly Newsletter. 4 English Magazine. 4-45 Nights at the Opera. 5-45 Anthology II. 6 Donald Peers. 6-45 Sweet Serenade. 7-45 Concerto. 8-45 From the Children's Hour. 9-15 The Discipline of Things. 9-45 Carroll Calls the Tune. 10 Sunday Service. 10-30 Life in Britain.

EASTERN SERVICE: 7-30 p.m. Radio Roundabout. 8-5 Khyali Mulawaten. 8-20 Ap Ki Jawab Men. 8-30 Bachchon Ke Lie.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY

NEW YORK, March 11.

Previous Closing	32.24
Today's Opening	32.21
Difference	—3
Today's Closing	32.15
Difference	—9

Kumari Radha's Dance Recital

Kumari Radha in the role of 'Kuratti'

Kumari Radha who is giving a dance recital on Monday at Podar College, Matunga is an accomplished Bharat Natya dancer. She has mastered the difficult art while yet a girl, and can hold her own against the topranking professionals. In rendering "Alarippu" and "Jatiswaram", Radha maintains the purity of the technique. In "Varnam", she adroitly demarcates the frontier between the "Nritta" and "Abhinaya" aspects. Her "Tillana" is a picture of fleeting movements, fast footwork, colourful patterns and sculpturesque poses, beloved of the musician, painter, sculptor and architect. In "Abhinaya", she truly interprets the spirit of the composer, bringing the full import of Bharat Natya vocabulary in terms of Bhava, Raga and Tala.

Smti. Subbulakshmi, who sings "padas" for the dance, gives an extra dimension to the art by her soulful rendering of the "Musical Bhava", which Kumari Radha interprets in "Dance Bhava".

Commonwealth Side In Winning Position

HOME SIDE LOSE 10 WKTS. FOR 215 IN 2nd KNOCK

(By Our Cricket Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday

THE Commonwealth Cricket team were in a winning position at the end of the second day's play, in their last fixture of the tour, against the Raja Maharaj Singh' team at the Brabourne Stadium here today when after establishing a lead of 135 runs in the first innings skittled ten of their opponents for 215 runs.

In an effort to score fast the Commonwealth team lost four wickets for 28 runs in the first half hour's play, Rusi Modi claiming three of them. But Harry Lambert hit up 57 runs in 52 minutes and thus enabled his side to obtain a good lead. He drove slow bowler Shinde for two sixes while George Dawkes helped himself to one of the same bowler

Going in for the second knock, after lunch, the home team after a fair start lost wickets rapidly. Vinoo Mankad was again the highest scorer for his side by scoring 63 runs which included eight fours, while Polly Umrigar hit seven in his 32 made in less than half an hour.

George Tribe was the most successful bowler today capturing four wickets for 45 runs.

DETAILS OF PLAY

The Commonwealth cricket team passed Raja Maharaj Singh's team's total within twenty minutes of the start of play on the second day of the visitor's final match of the tour. But before reaching this total they lost two wickets. Rusi Modi, who opened the attack with the new ball with Sohoni, claiming both of them. In his first over of the day Modi had Fitzmaurice caught at mid-off, and in his next over Holt tried a big hit, missed, and was bowled. George Duckworth, the wellknown test wicketkeeper of England, who played for many years till 1934, pulled Modi for four to pass the home team's total.

Modi, however got Tribe declared leg before in his very next over. A little later Sohoni clean bowled the Visitor's manager, and four wickets thus fell for 28 runs in half an hour's play this morning.

Bill Alley and Harry Lambert then came together and the latter drove Schoni for three to send up 250 of the innings in 164 minutes.

At 253 Shinde relieved Modi and Lambert drove him for the first six of the match. Vinoo Mankad took over from Sohoni at the Churchgate end and clean bowled Alley with the third ball of his first over. Dawkes joined Lambert and straight-drove Shinde for a six.

Lambert took thirteen runs in Shinde's third over today including a six, the slow bowler conceding 33 runs in three overs. C. S. Nayudu relieved Shinde at 294 and Lambert hooked his second ball for four. Dawkes also hooked the same bowler to the boundary to send up 300 of the innings in 190 minutes. Lambert drove Mankad for a four to reach his 50 in 46 minutes. His fifty included two six and five fours.

Dawkes hooked Nayudu into the hands of Sohoni at squareleg (323/9/14) and at the same total Lambert drove Deodhar who relieved Mankad, for C. S. Nayudu to take an easy catch at midoff. During his 52 minutes stay at the crease Lambert in his 57 hit two sixes and six fours.

Frank Worrell who came at the fall of the ninth wicket, pulled Deodhar for two fours in one over and cut him for two in the next over to send up 350 runs for his side in three and a half hours. Sixteen minutes before the lunch hour, C. S. Nayudu rounded off th Commonwealth innings by getting Worrell caught behind the wickets (363/11/29). The Commonwealth innings lasted 224 minutes.

With a deficit of 135 runs, the home team commenced their second innings with Vinoo Mankad and Sohoni to the bowling of Harry Lambert from the Club end and D. Fitzmaurice from the Churchgate end. Mankad drove and latecut two successive balls from Fitzmaurice to the boundary. Sohoni too hooked a bumper from Lambert for a four. At 35, Alley relieved Lambert at the Club end, and in his second over had Sohoni declared leg before (39/1/18).

Mankad cut Fitmaurice to the boundary to register 50 of the innings in 52 minutes. At 63 George Pope took over from Fitzmaurice from the Churchgate end, and eight runs later George Tribe went on in place of Alley.

Modi pulled the lefthander's second delivery to the ropes, while Mankad hooked Pope for a four. With a single off Pope, Mankad reached his fifty in exactly 80 minutes, during which he hit five fours. Modi was however declared leg before a little late to George Tribe (93/2/20).

Musthaq Ali joined Mankad, and when at 96 Ray Smith relieved Pope, he drove him for a four to send up the hundred of the innings which had been in progress for 89 minutes.

Mushtaq Ali drove Tribe for a four, but he was out in the same over when he stepped out, missed the ball completely and was easily stumped (111/3/13). Mankad drove Smith for four, but was out the next ball (115/4/63). During his 100 minutes stay at the wicket Mankad hit eight fours. The two veterans, D. B. Deodhar and Col. C. K. Nayudu then came together. The latter drove Smith through the covers for a four, but immediately afterwards Tribe completely beat and clean bowled him (130/5/11).

C. S. Nayudu joined Deodhar, and latecut Tribe for two to wipe off the deficit. At tea the home team had made 141 for the loss of five wickets, Deodhar batting with six, and C. S. Nayudu batting with nine.

Smith continued to operate at the Churchgate end after tea and off his fifth ball, C. S. Nayudu was caught behind the stumps (141/6/9). Umrigar joined th veteran Maharashtra player and Worrell came on to bowl from the Club end. Umrigar cut Smith for two fours in one over. With a single off Worrell, Deodhar sent up 150 of the innings in 140 minutes, but in the next over he drove a ball into the hands of Smith at cover (159/7/10). Raja Maharaj Singh joined Umrigar. The latter hooked and pulled Worrell for two fours in one over and obtained two more fours off Smith.

At 180 Tribe relieved Worrell and with his first ball had Umrigar declared leg before (180/8/32). In less than half an hour's play, Umrigar hit seven fours.

Phadkar joined his skipper and glanced Tribe to the boundary. At 187 right-arm slow Holt took over the attack from Smith and in his second over succeeded in tempting Phadkar in leaving the crease, and Duckworth finished the task in a grand manner (198/9/12).

Winston Place was given a turn with the ball in place of Tirbe. With a single off Holt, Raja Maharaj Singh sent up 200 of the innings in 167 minutes, but Bhide cut a ball from Place into the waiting hands of Duckworth behind the stumps (203/10/2).

When stumps were drawn for the day, Raja Maharaj Singh's team had made 215 runs for the loss of ten wickets, Raja Maharaj Singh batting with 13, and Shinde batting with six.

SCORE BOARD

RAJA MAHARAJ SINGH'S XI (1st Innings) 228

COMMONWEALTH XI (1st Innings)

G. Pope c Mashtaq Ali b Mankad	85
W. Place c Sohoni b Phadkar	6
Ray Smith c C. K. Nayudu b Mankad	85
J. K. Holt b Modi	28
D. Fitmaurice c Mankad b Modi	2
G. Duckworth b Sohoni	6
G. Tribe l.b.w. b Modi	5
W. Alley b Mankad	14
H. Lambert c C. S. Nayudu b Deodhar	57
G. Dawkes c Sohoni b C. S. Nayudu	14
F. Worrell c Bhide b C. S. Nayudu	29
F. Freer not out	11
Extras (byes 13, leg byes 8)	21
Total	363

Fall of wickets: 1/11; 2/148; 3/203/4/211; 5/219; 6/233; 7/233; 8/267; 9/323; 10/323.

Bowling Analysis

D. G. Phadkar 8-0-28-1; R. S. Modi 10-2-30-3; S. W. Sohoni 14-1-69-1; C. S. Nayudu 10.1-1-47-2; S. G. Shinde 12-1-63-0; Vinoo Mankad 14-0-75-3; D. B. Deodhar 5-0-30-1.

RAJA MAHARAJ SINGH'S XI (2nd Innings)

Vinoo Mankad b Smith	63
S. W. Sohoni l.b.w. b Alley	18
R. S. Modi l.b.w. Tribe	20
L. Mushtaq Ali st. Duckworth b Tribe	13
D. B. Deodhar c Smith b Worrell	10
C. K. Nayudu b Tribe	11
C. S. Nayudu c Duckworth b Smith	9
P. R. Umrigar l.b.w. b Tribe	32
Raja Maharaj Singh batting	13
D. G. Phadkar st. Duckworth b Holt	12
M. R. Bhide c Duckworth b Place	2
S. G. Shinde batting	6
Extras (byes 5,, no ball 1)	6
Total (for 10 wkts.)	215

Fall of wickets: 1/3; 2/93; 3/111; 4/115; 5/130; 6/141; 7/159; 8/180; 9/193; 10/203.

Bowling Analysis

H. Lambert 4-0-12-0; D. Fitzmaurice 8-0-38-0; W. Alley 6-0-13-1; G. Pope 4-0-19-0; G. Tribe 10-0-45-4; Ray Smith 11-1-48-2; F. Worrell 5-1-14-1; J. Holt 5-1-11-1; W. Place 3-0-9-0.

CROMWELL BEATEN BY RED APRIL

Grand National Trial Steeplechase

HURST PARK, (London), March 11, (PTI-Reuter): Lord Mildmay's Cromwell, joint second favourite for the Grand National, was beaten by veteran 13-year old chaser Red April in the three miles Grand National Trial Steeplechase here today.

Monaveen, the Grand National horse owned jointly by the Queen and Princess Elizabeth did not run although he was entered for the race.

WEEK-END CRICKET

L. Pereira's Two Wkts. For 2 Runs

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Heatly and Gresham Ltd. Sports Club meeting MacMillan Co. Ltd. Sports Club in the friendly match today at Cross Maidan won by 55 runs.

On winning the toss Heatly and Gresham S C. batted first and declared their innings closed when they scored 99 runs for 7 wickets: and put their opponents in.

In reply MacMillan Co. Sports Club who were playing their third match —could not stand to the bowling of Heatly and Gresham and they were skittled out for a paltry total of 44 runs.

Heatly and Gresham Ltd. Sports Club beat MacMillan and Co. Ltd. Sports Club by 55 runs at Cross Maidan.

Heatly and Gresham S. C.:—99 for 7 wickets declared (I C. Khakar not-out 34. L. Pereira 19; Irani 2 for 5 runs. Ante 2 for 22. Advani 2 for 28.) MacMillan S. C.:—44 for all out (N. D. Irani 18; J. C. Khakar 5 for 12. L. Pereira 2 for 2.)

Mackinnan Mackenzie and Co. were holding their Annaul Social Inter-Department Cricket match on the Oval today

Accounts and Cash Department who won the toss made first use of the wicket against Rest and made 125 runs before their last batsman was out.

After scoring 125 runs Accounts and Cash Department got their opponents. Rest-out for a small total of 91 runs and won the match by 34 runs.

Accounts and Cash Department beat Rest by 34 runs at Oval.

Accounts and Cash Department:—125 for 10 wkts. (M. W. Vyavaharkar retired 51. D. N. Narse 32; C. A. Navalkar 5 for 19. L. Banyyam 2 for 18). Rest:—91 for 10 wkts. (C. A. Navalkar 21. M. Vaz 12; Sonalkar 3 for 14. M. S. Kothare 3 for 16 D N. Narse 3 for 24.)

Maduri Fancied For Munshi Cup

SAJAN AND PANDITJI LIKELY TO MAKE AMENDS

By Our Racing Correspondent.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WITH Doorani doubtful starter in the K. M. Munshi Cup, tomorrow's feature at Mahaluxmi, my choice falls on consistant Maduri, who, last time scored with a tremendous late charge over seven furlongs. The extra furlong on the present occasion should suit her better. Aman has been figuring exceedingly well on track of late and placed favourably at weights now. he is likely to resist.

Sajan and Tisco possess outstanding chances in their respective events:—

The following are my selections:—

1ST RACE:
AGNI MANI ..... Win
if absent DON'T BE SILLY
MADRAS ..... Next best

2ND RACE:
SAJAN ..... Win
BANSIVALE ..... Next best
if absent ALI JANAB

3RD RACE:
GIPSY LORE ..... Win
MISS PIERROT ..... Next best

4TH RACE:
RED CARNATION ..... Win
NAVA RATNA ..... Next best
if absent MODESTY II

5TH RACE:
MADURI ..... Win
AMAN ..... Next best

6TH RACE:
PANDITJI ..... Win
NAVROZE ..... Next best
if absent BIHARI

7TH RACE:
TISCO ..... Win
MASQUERADE ..... Next best

8TH RACE:
TIME BOMB ..... Win
STEVE ..... Next best

9TH RACE:
DIL-KI-BAT ..... Win
BELLE AMIE ..... Next best
if absent ROYAL GUARD

CHOICE TREBLE:

SAJAN,
PANDITJI and
TISCO.

FLUKES

FOWZIA and
HONEY BUNCH.

TATAS ENTER FINAL OF INVITATION TOURNEY

Lenient Umpires Encourage Questionable Tactics

(By Our Hockey Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TATAS .... 1. DOCKYARD .. 0.

In a game devoid of thrills, but filled with spills Tatas prevailed over Dockyard by a solitary goal to enter the final of the Invitation Hockey Tournament now being played at the Cooperage.

Both teams were this evening seen at the worst and very little constructive and brainy play was witnessed. The Tata defence in particular were want to use their weight more often than their sticks and with the umpires being over lenient players exercised a free hand in questionable tactics. How umpire Joseph who has been chosen to represent the Bombay Umpires at the forthcoming National at Bhopal was so blind to these rough tactics is something which one can't imagine. Umpire Ambrose was equally lemient and much foul play could have been saved if some early warnings had been served.

Borthwick in the Dockyard goal was quite a safe custodian, while Carl Le-Febour and Brunett held the fort well. For Tatas every man played his usual game and no one can be singled out for particular mention.

Five minutes before half time Joe D'mello was responsible for Tatas opening their account when he beat Borthhwick with a straight drive from a through pass.

A minute later Dockyard should have equalized but Ivor Abraham who had made his way into circle was badly fouled by Diago and Gentle who bodily throw him down. The Umpire awarded a short corner only and it was unlucky Dockyard hat Perumal saved the corner shot

Dockyard were provided another opportunity of equalizing on resumption, but the inner forwards failed to connect a fine goal mouth pass by the left side. Dockyard were now on the move and were shapping well.

At this stage Lawrie Fernandes was injured with hit on the mouth which apparently seems to have been obtained in a clash with a defender and with another Tata player. Lenny D'Souga, some really rash play brought in this nasty incident. Bad handling on the game by the umpires was the cause. However, Lawrie returned after medical attention.

Play now turned negative with both sides attempting to hit the ball aimlessly and much rough play was in evidence. Diago Fernandes was warned More than this. Ivor Abraham should also have been cautioned.

On two occasions Borthwick came to the rescue of Dockyard by rushing well outside the circle to clear some well placed forward passes.

Dockyard more than ever were badly fouled in goal over and prevented from scoring, but the one really opportunity they got was frittered away when Le Febour failed to push the ball in early when ideally placed to score. The match ended with a relief to all.

The teams: TATAS:- L. Pinto: H. Carvalho, R. S. Gentle; Diago, George Pereira, Parumal; F. Continho, J. D'-mello. Lenny D'Souza, A. Braganza, L. Fernandes.

DOCKYARD:- G. Borthwick; C. Le Febour, Bennett; Martin D'Souza, Patrick D'Souza, R. Tavares; C. Gomes Reg Whyte, Ivor Abraham, K. Le Febour, Thomas D'Souza.

Umpires: Ambrose D'Souza and M. S. Joseph.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

5-30 p.m. East Punjab vs Bombay City (Invitation quarter-final).

BILLIARDS

Islam Gymkhana

6 p.m. L. Rozario vs R. K Agenwalla (Table No. 1).

P. L. Commissiariat vs C. S. Vissanji (Table No. 2) (Western India Tourney

SNOOKER

Islam Gymkhana

9 p.m. Rafeek Dina vs P. C. Engineer (Table No. 1)

S. J. Mugaseth vs R. S. Hollinson (Table No. 2) W. I. Snooker.

PRESSMEN ENTER FINAL

Lewis Cup Hockey At Parel

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Times of India "A" provided a grand surprise in the semi-final of the Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament now being played at Parel. This evening they beat B.B. and C.I. Railway 'A" by two goals to nil.

In a fas moving encounter in which the pressmen dominated play In the first session and both sides provided good hockey. The Times defence was at its peak and held the Railway forwards now and again.

Times were the first to get going and with play in their favour in the initial session both their winners Elly and Lucian Braganza scored to provide the Railway with a serious setback.

The Railway dominated play in the second half but were not able to move the Pressmen's defence. The Times missed two good scoring chances in this period.

In the Figueredo Cup Hockey Tournament played earlier in the evening two matches were played. Christ Church and Barnes beat Blue Wizards "B" by the odd goal in five. Bullard scored twice and Miranda once for the winners, while D'Mello scored both the goals for the losers.

In the other Figueredo Cup match General Motors were concerned in a goalless draw with Bombay Port Tust "B".

JUVENILES ENTER FINAL

Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Earlier this evening at the Cooperage in the Jepsen Cup semi-finals, Jeveniles got the better of Blue Wizards "A" by a solitary goal scored in the second period of play.

The all important goal was scored by Juveniles right inner in second half of play from a free hit pass. The match was otherwise even and one feature of the game was the hard hitting tactics adopted by bo both sides.

The teams:—

JUVENILES: S. D'Souza; V. Nunes, T. deSouza; A. D'Costa, J. Antic, C. DeSouza; L. Milford, Rozario, A Nunes, B. Kar, R. DeSouza.

BLUE WIZARDS: G. Almeida; G Mendes, M. Gonsalves; A. Fernandes, I. Peters, V. DePenha; O. D'Mello, E. Fernandes, A. D'Souza, L. D'Souza, B Almeida.

SARDAR STADIUM TO BE A REALITY

Cricket Club And National Sports Club To Merge

AHMEDABAD, March 11, (UPI): The Cricket Club of Ahmedabad will be merged with the National Sport Club as a result of negotiations that have taken place between the representatives of the two organisation. The Cricket Club of Ahmedabad will hand over land worth nearly Rs. 6 lakhs, where a stadium, to be known as Sardar Stadium will be built.

Over and above this, the Ahmedabad Sports will make over a sum of Rupees five lakhs to the National Sports Club.

As a result of this merger, the Cricket Club members will become members of the Sports Club of India.

BOMBAY MUTUAL SCORE 211 RUNS FOR 3 WKTS.

Inter-Insurance Shield Cricket Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IN THE INTER-INSURANCE SHIELD CRICKET FINAL PLAYED AT CROSS MAIDAN, BOMBAY MUTUAL MET THEIR OLD RIVALS, ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD. SPORTS CLUB AND BATTED FIRST SCORING 211 RUNS FOR 3 WICKETS AT THE END OF THE FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

On winning the toss Bombay Mutual decided to bat and opened their innings though B. S. Tambane and T. S. Borker. They had their first set back when they lost their first wicket with only 5 runs on the board; and again Oriental claimed the second wicket when the score-board was reading 36.

The third wicket partnership between S. K. Chawan and S. L. Patil realised 99 runs and these two batsmen improved their side's position considerably.

Now the score—135 for 2 wickets—was looking respectable. At the same total Bombay. Mutual lost Chawan who was clean bowled by Mamsa. The outgoing batsman had scored 81 runs—a very valuable contribution—and he made those runs when his team wanted them badly. He hit 11 boundaries in his total of 81 runs.

Further Bombay Mutual strengthened their position when S. L. Patil and D. R. Kher remained unbeaten at the drawing of the stumps after having added 76 runs for the unbroken fourth wicket partnership. S. L. Patil and D. R. Kher are batting with 73 and 45 runs respectively.

The match will be continued tomorrow

BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD. SPORTS CLUB (First Innings):—B. S. Tamhane l.b.w. B. S. Shetty 5, T. S. Borker b B. S. Shetty 0, S. K. Chawan b A M. Mamsa 81, S. L. Patil batting 73, D. R. Kher batting 45, Extras 7. Total 211 for 3 wickets.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—B. S. Shetty 6-1-39-2, S. S. Divekar 3-1-15-0 V. S. Divadkar 4-0-29-0, M. S. Bagli 15-1-44-0, R. J. Gharat 9-1-28-0, A. M. Mamsa 11-1-50-1.

VISSANJI TROUNCES SAMPAT IN SNOOKER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

J. A. Patel was seen in brilliant form in his match against U. M. Chawalla in the Western India Billiards Championship at Islam Gymkhana this evening. Playing magnificently and making several good breaks over 30 Patel ran on an easy winner at the end and the final score was 690 to 418

With help of 61, 77, 36, 55, 32, 112, and 32 breaks J. A. Patel won very easily over his rival who had to his credit the breaks of 54, 35, 30 and 31.

In the afternoon match H. A. Durham made short of Simon Pereira and won with a difference of 301 points. The final score was 643 to 342.

The best breaks Durham made were 52, 59, 64 and 32

On the second table in the evening M. H. Karim, who was in arrears at half time won comfortably over his aged rival H. L. Ghaswalla with final score at 444 to 316.

Karim had compiled good breaks of 28 and 26.

In the final and last match tonight D. R. Havewalla, trailing behind his young opponent S. D. Jhaveri practically for all the time save last 15 minutes recovered to win a very close match and he won it with a small difference of 10 points. Final score was 538 to 528.

Jhaveri made a solitary good treat of 48.

In the only Snooker match that was on the programme tonight R. K. Vissanji triumphed over his competitor C. V. Sampat by straight three frames to nil.

R. K. Vissanji beat C. V. Sampat 5 to 32; 77 to 37; and 84 to 35.

Egyptian Lawn Tennis Finals

CAIRO March 11, (PTI-Reuter): Miss Gertrude (Gussie) Moran of the United States today won the women's singles title in the Egyptian Lawn Tennis Championships.

She defeated Mrs. Maria Weiss of Argentina 6—2, 6—3, in the final.

Phillipe Washer of Belgium and Adrian Quist of Australia won the men's doubles title, in a hard-fought final they beat Pedro Masip Spanish number 1, and Heraldo Weiss, of Argentina, 2 6. 6—4. 4—6. 6—3. 6—1.

Bengal's Boxers For Bombay

ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS

CALCUTTA, March 11, (PTI): The West Bengal team for the forthcoming All India Boxing Championships at Bombay was announced by Mr. P. Misra, honorary secretary of the Bengal Amateur Boxing Federation, here today.

The team which leaves for Bombay tomorrow will consist of:—

FLYWEIGHT—S. Mazumdar, BANTAMWEIGHT—B. Lall (Captain), FEATHERWEIGHT—D. Marsden, LIGHTWEIGHT—H. Paul and LIGHT-HEAVY WEIGHT—O. Ward.

Mr. A. K. Roy will accompany the team as manager and Mr. Lawrence as the trainer.

BOMBAY CIRCLE P AND T SPORTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Postele Communications Sports Club started holding their Annual Athletic Sports today for the first time at Cross Maidan and every year henceforth annual athletic meet would be held. All the Post-Telegraph-Telephone-Radio-Wireless-Departments of Bombay Presidency took part in all the events which were decided yesterday and to-dav.

All the events were keenly contested and there was also present a big crowd of spectators including the relatives and friends of the employees. At the end Mrs. N. Sherrard Smith—the wife of Lt.-Col. N. Sherrard Smith—the President distributed the prizes to the winners.

The following are the complete results of the events held to-day.

MEN

100 METRES RUN:—R. Bennett 1 G. Misquitta 2. R. Godinho 3. Time: 12-0 Secs.

400 METRES RUN:—G. Misquitta 1. R. Godinho 2. H. Fernandes 3. Time:—56.3 Secs.

800 METRES RUN:—J. Ammanna 1. A. L. D'Souza 2. O. Barfoot 3. Time:—12.4 Secs.

1500 METRES RUN:—J. Ammanna 1. S. P. Savaikar 2. J. A. Khamble 3. Time:—4 Mins.-46.3 Secs.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP:—G. S Kotian 1. R. Bennett 2. R. Alexander 3. Height:—4 Ft. 10.3/4 Ins.

PUTTING THE SHOT:—E. Ammanna 1. V. R. Dighe 2. C. L. Valand 3. Distance:—25 Ft. 10.3/4 Ins.

HOP STEP AND JUMP:—A L. D'Souza 1. J. P: Casto 2. H. Fernandes 3. Distance:—36 Ft.-5.2 Ins.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL:—V. R. Dighe 1. R. Alexander 2. H. Fernandes 3. Distance:—253 Ft. 3 Ins.

RUNNING LONG JUMP:—G. Misquitta 1. R. Alexander 2. A. Abraham 3. Distance:—17 Ft. 10 1/2 Ins.

WOMEN

50 METRES RUN:—O. Hartman 1. M. Peterson 2. D. Sherbani 3. Time:—8.2 Secs.

80 METRES RUN:—O. Hartman 1. D. Sherbani 2. M. Peterson 3. Time:—12.8 Secs.

PUTTING THE SHOT:—M. Peterson 1. G. D'Souza 2. B. Braganza 3. Distance:—17 Ft.-4 1/4 Ins.

THREAD AND NEEDLE RACE (MIXED):—Miss O. Serrao and R. Godinho 1. Miss M. Peterson and G. Misquitta 2.

TAILING THE DONKEY (OFFICERS):—Advani 1. Kokodkar 2

CHILDREN FLAT RACE (OPEN):—Shashikant Kaluskar 1. B Rodrick 2. John Jameson 3.

COMMON MAN AS PARTNER IN NATIONAL PLANNING

Nehru Prescribes New Approach For Industrialists

NO REMOVAL OF CONTROLS WITH PAST RECORD OF BIG BUSINESS

NEW DELHI, March 11 (PTI)-

The Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, inaugurating the 23rd annaul session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry here today, appealed for non-official co-operatoin in solving the range of problems before the Govt.

He said: "We just cannot solve them by Governmental effort alone. Governmental effort and Governm ental direction are essential, but it must be allied to large-scale public effort".

PT. NEHRU'S SPEECH

The session was attended by leading commercial and industrial magnates from all over India, ministers of the Union Cabinet and members of Parliament. Mr. K. D. Jalan presided. The Prime Minister, rising amidst deafening cheers, addressed them both in Hindi and English.

"It is becoming a normal habit for me to be bilingual on such occasions, he said. "I am very grateful to you for inviting me here today again, because it is good for us to meet each other, talk to each other and even talk at each other occasionally (laughter), to express our gratitude to each other in fulsome language and then to add to it some rather pointed criticisms of each other (more laughter). All these are necessary in the scheme of things."

EXPERT LEVEL

While it was important that they should consider all points from the expert level, from the trade industrial labour and other levels", one of the most important things is to see these in the background of the major events and the major forces that are working in the world and in India today", said Pandit Nehru. "There is a tendency for people engaged in a particular occupation or industry to examine a problem from that rather limited point of view. That point of view may or may not be correct, but if it is isolated from that larger picture, then you cannot possibly get a correct answer for that, because the other factors affect the solution of that problem tremendously".

"Today we are living at a time when vast forces are at play, when people who accepted a certain order of things in the past accept it no longer when they want results, when in fact they want something which we ourselves have promised them for long. They have a good deal of affection for us, a good deal even of patience with us. Nevertheless, there is no sense of submission in them to what they might previously have considered the workings of fate. They again think that it is not so much fate as forces which can be controlled by human beings and are controlled, and so they demand a change. If they do not get, it, they become unhappy and troublesome. We have had to face economic problems here for a long time past, difficult problems of raising the level of vast numbers of human beings. Normally one has time to build something up.

Today you have to face a situation whose problems encompass you and barely allow you time to think. You are required to solve them from day to day and hour to hour, and unless you produce results, the atmosphere becomes more and more difficult for you to function in.

MASS CONTACT

"I do have some sense of the masses. Most of my life, barring these rather extraordinary three years that I have spent here, I have been in close contact with the Indian masses. In spite of these three years, I still sometimes have a feeling of being a stranger round about this place. Even now after some kind of estrangement for two or three years, I find it a little easy to commune with them and feel I am near them. I have to think how far I have been acting upto what I have been telling them in the past, how far our Government is acting up-to that and how far forces beyond our control are preventing us from doing it. A large number of forces utterly beyond our control, utterly beyond even our previous conception, have come into play.

Nobody thought, at least I did not think, that what happened after the partition was conceivable. Yet all these things have happened, and we have been driven from pillar to post and from one problem to another.

"Because we have been facing problems affecting the safety and security of the country and our independence, naturally, we have been hesitant to launch out on any schemes which we might otherwise have done. May be, we were wrong in our judgment of priorities, but anyhow we had to deal with the immediate problem before we dealt with something which for the moment might be postponed. So we pursued a policy which perhaps is rightly criticised as not being very logical, as being rather shifting about from one foot to another. All that is perfectly true and yet, in the nature of things, in the narrower sense, it was logical, because it was always an attempt to fit in with the logic of a changing situation. Life at any time is not too logical, and it ceases to be logical at all when the kind of changes that we have seen take place.

"We see today various things happening in parts of our country and in parts of Pakistan which are difficult to understand, much less justify. It is extraordinary the way human beings behave. It cannot be justified even by the logic of the future benefit of some group of human beings. It is obvious that it does benefit nobody, and can only result in harm, injury and destruction".

Replying to criticisms of the Government's budget for 1950-51, Pandit

(Continued on Page 18)

POLICE CLASH WITH 'REDS'

Leader Arrested After Exchange Of Fire

SECUNDERABAD, March 11 (UPI): One Panrigodu Setharama Rao, a Communist leader, was killed as a result of exchange of fire between Communists and a police party on March 6 in Muwapacharan in Mehburabad district.

The police took into possession one 303 rifle, 100 catridges, Rs. 2,700 in cash, seven bags of foodgrains and a large quantity of ammunition.

Two Communists, namely Bolli Papiah and Usikala Guraiah, were arrested by Inspector C. V. Lakshman Rao during the current week.

EXPLOSIVES MAGAZINE STOLEN

The Communists, it is reported, had emptied an explosives "magazine" in Yellandu, Warngal district, on the night of February 26.

The magazine, the report further says, contained powder bags, grenades and other explosive material. The loss is estimated at Rs. 30,0000.

REMOVED TO JAIL

Mr. Shyam Sunder, Harijan leader, who went to the Paris conference of UNO with the Hyderabad delegation during the Razakar regime and who was arrested on his return to India recently, was today removed to the Central Jail, Hyderabad, for reasons of security, it is reported.

SIX REDS ARRESTED

IMPHAL, March 11 (PTI): Six persons were arrested by the Manipore police last night, following searches of a number of places in three Communist-dominated villages on Ukhrul road. Some hand-grenades and explosives are reported to have been recovered from one of the places in the course of the search.

ARMED DACOITY IN ANDHRA VILLAGE

VIJAYAVADA, March 11 (PTI): An armed band of about 30 persons raided Annavaram village in Krishna district last night and decamped with property worth over Rs. 16,000, according to information received here.

Four guns were also reported to have been stolen by the bandits.

TWO ARRESTED IN FRENCH TERRITORY

KARIKAL, March 11 (UPI): Indian Union police in co-operation with the French India police have arrested M. Kuttan and K. Rasu of Odaly village near Kuttalam in connection with the robbery of Rs. 7,000 from the Mayavaram Railway cashier on March 1 last.

A rifle belonging to the Indian Union guard, who accompanied the party, has also been recovered by the police.

The Karikal police today arrested Michigal Padbhanabhan for suspected Communist activities.

BOMB FIND ARRESTS

COIMBATORE, March 11 (UPI): A small wooden case containing 11 country-bombs was recovered here today by the police from the house of a Communist.

In this connection the police have arrested four persons. Further investigation is proceeding. The bombs have been sent to the Inspector of explosives for examination.

KHER ADDRESSES BASIC TEACHERS

Left: Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher Chief Minister of Bombay, inaugurated the Basic Educfation Conference held at Gilder Tank. Right a view of the Conference in session.

AFTER LAIK ALI'S ESCAPE

Menon For Hyderabad For Spot Study

NEW DELHI, March 11, (UPI): Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary to the States Ministry, Government of India, will leave for Hyderabad on the 14th March (Tuesday). He is expected to stay there for two days during which he is likely to be apprised of all the details relating to the escape of Mir Laik Ali with the members of his family.

New 'Dope' About Laik

KARACHI, March 11 (PTI).

Quarters close to Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung, former Finance Minister of Hyderabad, said today that legal and constitutional implications permitting, Mir Laik Ali, former Premier of Hyderabad , will make his public appearance in an European country shortly.

His presence in Karachi was neither confirmed nor denied by government, but according to usually reliable sources he is definitely in Karachi.

RAISING STANDARD OF EDUCATION FOR MASSES

Mr. Kher Explains Implications Of Basic Method

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"In this age of democracy, the success of all social services would be eventually measured in terms of the standard of service rendered to the people and the Basic Education Scheme was an attempt to raise the standard of education for the masses", observed Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister, presiding over the Bombay City Basic Education Conference, today.

The Chief Minister briefly explained the transformation of Primary schools into Basic schools, that was undergoing in the State of Bombay, and said, that already a number of Training Colleges had been converted into Basic Training Colleges and within the next two or threes years all such Colleges were expected to be engaged in training teachers for Basic schools. When this part of the scheme had been implemented, he added, it would be possible to provide three to four thousand trained teachers every year for the purpose of staffing Basic schools.

Mr. Kher declared that it had been decided that no teacher should be put in charge of Basic Education unless he had received a full course of training and was considered competent to handle the new method and technique of education.

The Chief Minister impressed upon the delegates of the Conference that the establishment of Basic Education was not to be interpreted as merely a change in the methodology of teaching or in the curriculum of schools. He was of the opinion that the proper organisation of Basic Education was linked with the entire problem of social reconstruction and moral and intellectual re-orientation in the country.

GRENADE THROWN INTO HOTEL

Two Injured In Singapore Incident

SINGAPORE, March 11, (PTI-Reuter): Guests in Singapore's fashionable Adelphi Hotel dived for cover tonight when a hand-grenade thrown from the street exploded in the dining hall. Two Egyptians, Mr. and Mrs. Georges M. Antaki, just arrived from Djakarta were taken to hospital with leg injuries. A Chinese table boy was the only other casualty.

The P.T.I. corresponden K. N. Ramanathan was in the dining hall when the grenade exploded against a wall. He was unhurt

He said the injured Mr. Antaki carried his wife out of the hall, her leg bleeding.

REDS TAKE TIBETAN VILLAGE

JAMMU, March 11, (PTI): A force of 900 Communist soldiers from Sinkiang recently swooped down and occupied the Tibetan village of Kakhajar near the Tibetan-Chinese frontier, causing "widespread anxiety and conern" in Lahasa, disclosed Gulam Kadir Ganderbali, Kashmir Government's Chief Administrative Officer in Ladak, who has arrived in Jammu for consultations.

DALMIA'S CABINET PLAN

NEW DELHI, March 11 (UPI): A plea for the strengthening of the Central Cabinet by the inclusion of the Socialists and also representatives of progressive—minded Hindu elements, as one of the "most urgent needs of the hour," has been made today by Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia in the course of a press statement.

"Past services and jails record", he adds, "should no longer be the criterion for appointments to such places of responsibility.

Ho Calls For Mobilisation

TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN SAIGON

SAIGON, March 11, (PTI-Reuter): Tension mounted in Indo-China today following last night's decree by Ho Chi Minh Communist insurgent leader mobilising all Vietnamese between 18 and 45.

Terrorist activity grew in Saigon last night and four people were killed or wounded when Communists threw six grenades from a taxi into pavement cares. On the city outskirts, police holding up the gunmen's car were fired on by tommy guns.

The terrorist activity was believed here to be intended to demonstrate Communist strength to the American Economic Mission now negotiating with vietnam leader Bao Dai.

Communist radio today reiterated in four languages "death to Bao Dai and the French collaborators" and gave detailed instructions for the mobilisation order, which all except those with aged or infirm relatives were told they must obey or be punished.

CALCUTTA, March 11 (PTI).

Three persons were injured in a bomb explosion in Chitpore (Central Calcutta) today. The policefi arrested six persons who were believed to have been engaged in manufacturing bombs.

The arrested persons and the injured are all Muslims.

Gandhian Weapon To Stop Hydrogen Bomb

BRITISH VICAR'S THREAT OF NATION-WIDE FASTS AND HARTALS

BEXHILL, SUSSEX, March 11: (PTI-Reuter)

THREATENING To "scare" the British Government with a nationwide stoppage of work and general fasting, an Anglican Vicar in this seaside resort town today called on "all Christians" to take quick action aimed at securing agreement with Russia on control of the Hydrogen Bomb.

The vicar, Rev. S. S. Waterson, said he was personally prepared to start fasting on March 26, Passion Sunday, if by that time no moves had been made to approach Russia.

Mr. Waterson was a chaplain in India during the war.

He said today he wanted a campaign to develop along the lines of the Passive Resistance Movements initiated by Gandhi.

INDIA'S DEFENCE BUDGET PASSED

NEW DELHI, March 11, (PTI): Parliament today passed the Defence Budget after paying warm tributes to India's Defence Forces. Replying to the debate, the Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, assured the house amidst cheers that at present Government had no intention of reducing the strength of the Indian Army, Navy or Air Force.

Ultimately, however, the expenditure on the Army would have to be reduced in order to have a balanced force.

The State Forces, said Sardar Baldev Singh, would from April 1 come entirely under the control of the President and Parliament.

The demands for grants were for Rupees 160 crores under the head Defence apart from Defence capital outlay.

The demands for grants were passed and the house adjourned till Monday.

GOODS TRAIN MISHAP

KURNOOL, March 11, (PTI): The engine and two waggons of a goods train bound for Dronachellam, about 20 miles from here on the M. and S. M. Railway, capsized last night a furlong from Kurnool station.

A fireman and the guard of the train who sustained injudies were admitted into hospital.

Nehru To Study Assam Situation

LOHIA WARNS PAKISTAN; JAI PRAKASH-RUIKAR GRAND STRATEGY

HAILAKANDI, March 11 (UPI).

AUTHORITATIVE sources reveal that Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru is likely to visit Hailakandi, Karimganj and Silchar in Assam, after his return from Delhi to Calcutta, to study the situation arising out of the influx of several thousand refugees from Eas tern Pakistan.

Muslim Immigrants

SIHLLONG, March 11 (UPI).

Reports available from reliable and authoritative sources indicate that large-scale concentration of Muslims is going on in the district of Nowgong and the char areas of Brahmaputra in Goalpara district.

Aggressive role played by Muslim mischief-makers in Nowgong district has also been reported. There have been, it is stated, cases of communal rioting at Hojai. The Bengali high school at Hojai, was burnt down and attacks were made in Hindus at Daboka with deadly weapons.

It is further reported that Muslim immigrants of the locality are importing arms and ammunitions and organising formations on model of the Ansar Bahini in Pakistan.

In different places of the district of Nowgong, boycott of Hindu shops and business is being organised by Muslim leaders.

East Bengal Comes In Handy

NAGPUR, March 11 (UPI).

The possibility of an united front of the major political left wing parties in India to face the situation created by the East Bengal problem was reported to have been discussed between Shri Jai Prakash Narain, Socialist Leader, and Shri R. S. Ruiker, General Secretary of the All-India forward bloc today.

Shri Jai Prakash Narain, who is on his way to Delhi, met Shri Ruiker today and there was a frank and free discussion between the two leaders regarding the present situation in the country arising out of the East Bengal happenings.

Lohia Warns Pakistan

CALCUTTA, March 11 (UPI).

India should make it clear that she would "halt Pakistan aggression on human civilisation and employ her troops, even if that meant the end of the Indian state, should barbarism recur and continue again in Pakistan"

said Dr. Rammonohar Lohia, the Socialist leader, here today.

Dr. Lohia who was addressing a press conference said:

"The integrity of the Indian state is threatened. It is, therefore, an act of invasion and Pakistan is plainly to that extent a war instigator," he added.

The question was not one of India's going into war against Pakistan. Dr. Lohia explained, but one by which India decided to halt the aggression which Pakistan launched.

He advocated a more decisive and effective foreign policy to be pursued by India.

Dacca Has Not Received It

DACCA, March 11 (PTI).

The East Bengal Government stated today that it had received no note from the Government of India asking the East Bengal Government to arrange for the safe travel of Indian citizens and Pakistani Hindus, who wished to leave for India.

PRICE FOR SAFETY

NEW DELHI, March 11 (UPI). Hindus in the village of Nialchira, Gournadi, P. S. in Barisal, are paying Rs. 500 to the Muslims of that village per day as a price for their protection, according to the latest reports reaching New Delhi.

This mater, it is learnt, has been represented to the East Bengal authorities by the Government of India.

HYENA KILLS 25 CHILDREN

LUCKNOW, March 11, (PTI): Twenty-five children in Mailhabad and Kakori circles of Lucknow district have either been killed or mauled by a hyena within two weeks.

Every attempt to trap or kill the animal, which makes its appearnance only after sunset, has so far proved abortive. Police and villagers armed with long range weapons are, however, keeping all night vigil at the outskirts of the threatened villages.

Is It Loot From Refugee Trains?

CALCUTTA, March 11 (PTI): The Calcutta police are now investigating a case in which 109 Muslims were taken into custody on charges of rioting and possessing arms and ammunition.

The incident occurred recently when a Muslim crowd attacked a Hindu house in Park Circus area, in which about half a dozen persons were injured. The police arrived on the scene and dispersed the crowd, making 109 arrests.

CONTENTS OF SUIT CASES

Later, in course of searches of some bustees, wherefrom the crowd was reported to have come out, the police recovered a large number of live bombs, rifle cartridges, steel helmets, daggers, pipe guns, cleaning implements for guns, spears and iron rods.

Suitcases containing wearing apparel of Hindu women (conch-shell bangles, vermillion etc.) were also recovered. Papers and letters found in the suitcases indicated that they belonged to refugees crossing over to India from Eastern Pakistan.

The police suspect complicity of some of the arrested persons with the looting in running trains of properties of refugees coming from East Bengal.

Last evening, the police arrested another 36 persons, from among a Muslim crowd when they tried to snatch away rifles from a police posted in Mechuabazar locality. A patrol party saved the situation by firing a few rounds.

Another person was arrested yesterday from a Pakistan bound train on a charge of carrying big 'bhojalis' and knives

According to an official report from Burdwan, cases have been detected by the police in which Muslims had been arrested while attempting to set fire to abandoned Muslim huts. The arrested persons included a woman

MR. S. LALL IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. S. Lall, till recently Secretary of the Labour Ministry Government of India, arrived in Bombay, on his way to the U.S.A.

He is leaving for London by an Air India International 'plane tomorrow 'en route' to Lake Success, where he will take up his new appointment as the Assistant Secretary-General of the U.N.O.

Deficit Budget For Madhyabharat

GWALIOR, March 11, (PTI): The budget of Madhyabharat State for 1950-51 presented to the Assembly by the Finance Minister, Mr. Ramkrishna Dixit, today showed a deficit of Rs. 11,29,350.

Revenue receipts were estimated at Rs. 10,76,37,850 and expenditure at Rs. 10,87,67,200.

Stop Press

ISRAELI MINISTER FOUND DEAD

LONDON, March 11 (PTI-Reuter).

The Israeli Minister to London, Dr. Mordecai Eliash, was found dead on the floor of the sitting room of a house near his home in North-West London tonight. Death was believed to be due to Thrombosis. Dr Eliash was 67

21 KILLED IN KATNI

JUBBULPORE, March 11 (PTI).

The situation in Katni, where 21 persons were killed and 40 others injured in incidents on March 5, has now returned to normal

'Crow-Man' Mystery

Enquiries On Spot Reveal Hair-Raising Facts

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The "mysterious crow-man" who made himself a thorough nuisance to an entire Christian family residing on the South Coast portion of a flat on the second floor of Botawala Building (known as Abdul Sattar Building) has staged a strategic retreat.

The crow-man has been kept at bay by the incantations, mantrums and "homam" of a Malayalee sorcerer named Vaidier, whose services were requisitioned a few days ago by the panic-stricken victims of the apparition. The ghost, who used to appear in the guise of a "crow-man" making the two children of the house shout and scream has now stopped its antics. Apparently, it is lying low, till the effects of the exorcism wane.

A representative of the "Bombay Sentinel," interviewed two members of the afflicted family, with a view to ascertaining all the facts of this unusual phenomenon.

They are Mr. William Rodrigues and Mr. Joachim Loba. Mr. Rodrigues, narrating the series of incidents said "whether you believe it or not, this is, as it happened in the flat."

THE ORIGIN

He traced the origin as far back to a rainy day in June 1949, when three wine glasses disappeared mysteriously from the flat in question. In November, one of the chappals of the mistress of the house disappeared in like manner. In December a shoe was missing Another was lost in January. Early February two chappals were found missing. Matters came to a head on February 22, when 5 chappals could not be traced. Next morning, they were scattered round the house.

Apprehending some devil play, a priest from the near-by church was called on the day following. He blessed the house and held special prayers. It is strange but true, Mr. Rodrigues added, in his very presence, another chappal was found missing, and it was immediately noticed lying below on the ground. How it reached there, without any human hands touching it baffled everyone

Till now, it would seem the mystery crow-man was remaining in the background It was on February 23, that he appeared before the two children, aged 9 and 8. "Look, look," they cried, "there is an horrible 'crow-man staring at us". The description they gave was, it looked like a crow, with the head of a grown-up-man. The elders were mystified as they could not see it Since then this figure used to appear at all odd hours, making the lives of children miserable.

Things, without anybody touching them were seen on the ground below and immediately the children would say "Look, look the crow has taken such and such thing and it is now lying on the ground The grown-up members of the house could find the missing things exactly on the spot described by the children Once all the shoes and chappals were tied in a bundle but as soon as the bundle was kept in a place, to the surprise and amazement of everyone in the house, the whole bundle disappeared thrice, unseen and unobserved. On all these occasions, the children had cried that the crow-man had taken them out. The trouble continued on the following day.

WINDOWS OPENED

Once when Mr. Rodrigues was alone inside the house, the bolted windows automatically opened and out went a mirror, a prayer book and brush which were on the table. The ghost haunted the children more often since then. He spoke to them in Hindusthani. They were told to ask the father to leave the house and get out immediately. The words of the crow-man as described by the children were "Leave the House by 6 P.M., if you dont, I will deprive you of all your costly articles, your jewellery. And ultimately subject you to a miserable death". Hearing this from the children, the mother became nervous and felt like getting out of the house

UNBEARABLE

On the following day, the antics of the "crow-man' became unbearable. The children saw him oftener. A friend of the family, on being told of the unwelcome attentions and visitations of the ghost brought a Malayalee "Mantravadi' (Sorcerer) one Mr. Vaidyar. Immediately after his arrival, he took a piece of paper and drew a sketch, in which were graphically shown all the mischief wrought out by the ghost. He was definitely of the opinion it was a wanton piece of black magic. He also told them, in a few days time, he would be in a position to give the name of the person, who had played the mischief. The object, in resorting to this diabolical act he said was to make them leave the house.

Through a process of "mantrams" and incantations, he has temporarily exorcised the evil spirit. He has come to the conclusion that the mischief has been done through the agency of a Muslim "Pisaj" (Ghost). Questioned how exactly the spirit has been exorcised by the sorcerer. One of the residents said in confidence that among other things done by the sorcerer was to place "pig heads" in four directions.

ONE MORE VISIT

Since the exorcism, the children had only experienced one visit from the ghost. This time, it was a woman crow who told the children that her brother had been killed by the sorcerer but she had determined to wreak vengeance at an opportune moment. The threat was that no more things would be lifted out of the house but "she would send terrible sickness to all the members of the family". After March 3, everything has been quiet in the house and there is peace. It is now going to be a battle royal between the sorcerer and the ghost.

Mr. Rodrigues, concluding said. "It is very bad on the part of the man or woman, to try their stunts of black bagic on a peaceful and quiet family like mine for the sake of getting a flat or something like that." He added. "May God forgive him and may not such a thing happen to anyone. Truly it has been a nightmare"

PUZZLING PHENOMENA

Faced with the necessity of finding some explanation for these puzzling phenomena a Sentinel reporter interviewed a gentleman who wishes to remain anonymous but has studied all variety of psychic phenomena over a period of several years.

His explanation was that this occurrence is a clear example of the influence of a poltergeist. Poltergeism takes various forms; objects, often very heavy, are hurled about, whistling, screeching, howling and all manner of weird noises are heard, and the sum total of these inexplicable events is usually enough to drive the inmates of the house into phystерics.

These phenomena are not confined to any particular region, or to any era in history. They occur in the earliest chronicle of totemic savages, and persist right down to the present day. They are not bounded by any particular confines of space, and have been experienced everywhere from China to Peru.

The present case is somewhat out of the ordinary, since the "geist" is actually visible, even though only to children. There is only one instance given in the article on poltergeism in the Encyclopaedia Britannica of animals having been seen, where a badger was seen by young girl and proceeded to make itself a thorough nuisance to the whole family. This "crow-man" seems to be a new one altogether.

The majority of cases of these abnormal psychic manifestations occur where there is an adolescent girl in the neighbourhood: once the child has been removed or married off they generally cease. If we admit a belief in demonaic possession, the reason seems to be that the demon finds a spiritual vacuum in the girl and proceeds to take possession of her soul. Exorcism by a priest who has specialised in it is generally enough to get rid of the devil, although in most cases a change of environment and marriage are also recommended.

RAJEN BABU TO VISIT GUJRAT

AHMEDABAD, March 11 (PTI): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic, will visit Gujarat from April 2 to 5.

A detailed programme of the tour is being prepared by Mr. Kaniyalal Desai, President of the Gujarat Congress Committee in consultation with the officials.

Common Man As Partner In National Planning

(Continued from Page 16)

Nehru said, "our very able Finance Minister has said a great deal about it. It is not for me to say anything more."

Pandit Nehru said: "if we are to progress in this country, obviously we progress by some measure of peaceful co-operation on the whole or by a violent behaviour. There has been enough violent behaviour in this country of other types and kinds, communal and the rest, and it did not seek our permission to come. It came, violent behaviours seldom seek permission. Nevertheless, it is a bad thing. There may be some things which are worse than that, but it is a bad thing for a variety of reasons. First of all, though it may perhaps succeed in sweeping away something that is evil, there is a big hiatus left before one can even try to build anew. Apart from that, it leaves a trial of hatred and violence which come up again and again to upset any constructive effort. There is suspicion and fear and when that happens to a country, it takes a long time to settle down.

PLANNING COMMISSION

Pandit Nehru said he was very happy that "very eminent men" were in the Planning Commission, eminent not only in their particular spheres, but enthusiasts at it "who want to do something, not merely produce a report to be filed."

"It is not going to be a commission producing just a report. It is going to be a live commission functioning from day to day and, I hope, producing results, not magic results but solid results. One of the things the Commission has to do, according to my thinking, is to consider how to bring in the co-operation of large numbers of people in our great national undertakings. Now should the villager help national planning in his village.

You may think perhaps that national planning is just the planning of certain types of industry. Certainly, that is a basic part of it, but it is something much more. It is how to get the village to function in his village or the person in the town wherever he may be. He must realise that something is not only being done for him, but he is part of the machinery doing it. If you do that, you will see how rapid and tremendous the progress is.

"So I lay stress on this psychological approach apart from the various practical approaches with which you are rightly concerned and we are concerned.

"Take again the question of unemployment. Today it becomes more and more difficult for a Government to say that it is not responsible for unemployment. It is responsible. It need not have the capacity to solve it immediately, but it must assume responsibility for providing gainful occupation as far as possible for the unemployment. In fact, you have to bring in the human factor in your calculations and schemes. You cannot ignore it. You cannot treat any economic machinery as a lifeless machine which turns out goods at one end and produces profit or loss etc. at the other.

"You must always remember that in economics—I speak with difidence, because I know very little about economics (laughter)—you deal with human beings of flesh and blooded; and today human beings have not only flesh and blood, but they have got rather excitable minds and passions. So it is in that context that you should view, these things, whether it is in the industrial or labour or any other field.

"A Government has to deal with that human material and not only benefit it but make it appreciate that; and what is even more important, make it participate in the doing of that work. The odd thing is that it will only benefit the people if they benefit themselves. You cannot benefit them by giving them doles etc. we want greater production, and there are peopple who are unemployed, doing nothing. On the face of it, it is illogical. A person who is unemployed should produce somewhere because he is a consumer anyhow. You may say you have not got enough machines. That is all right but here, as elsewhere, one little fact on which Gandhiji stressed comes in. The person who is unemployed may not have a big or small machine to work, but in the proper scheme of things, he can always do some productive effort by himself or in a group in his village or wherever he may be. The economist will tell you that this man's work is not very little because that work, multiplied by a million, happens to become very big.

"So however rapid our industrialisation may be, I just do not see how it is going to absorb our hundreds of millions of people. We may have twenty, thirty or even more millions employed in industry but still what about the others? Unless you make the others do something in the nature of cottage or small scale or co-operative industries, you merely are not getting anything out of them or not enough out of them.

"We should march along on these lines, keeping in view all the time the basic factor. The basic yard-stick by which you judge all your efforts should be how far it is conducive to what we have laid down in the preamble of our constitution" (cheers).

CHARGE AGAINST BIG BUSINESS

Earlier speaking in Hindi, the Prime Minister referred to the demand for the removal of controls and said he could not dispense with them in the present circumstances even though he very much wanted to.

He criticised the behaviour of a section of the commercial community after the control on cloth had been removed recently. The result of decontroling cloth was misery for the general mass of the people brought about by those anti-social elements who filled their own pockets at the cost of their poorer brethern. Pandit Nehru said that there were complaints—very often justified—against many representatives of commerce and industry.

The Federation should endeavour, he continued, to prevent anti-social elements in their ranks from exploiting the masses. "Unless you are able to do that, it would do no good to entrust you with much bigger responsibilities which are bound to follow after the controls have been removed."

Pandit Nehru made a passing reference to the "sugar muddle" created recently and said it had a "very bad effect" on the country as a whole and did not speak very highly of all concerned.

PEASANTS GRAB DUKE'S LAND

ROME March 11 (PTI-Reuter): Armed police reinforcements tonight filtered into the Rosarno area of Calabria, where barefood peasants playing bagpipes and Kettledrums have occupied the land of Duke Riario Sforza.

The peasants seized a large tract of the Duke's territory known as the "Victory Estate", staked out their claims and nailed up a placard declaring: "Victory is ours".

Then they marched home, bagpipes still playing.

Bombay State Sarvodaya Committee

Mr. Dilkhush Diwanji, of Karadi in the Surat District, has been appointed by the Government as a member of the Bombay State Sarvodaya Committee, in place of Mr. Laxmidas Asar, who resigned.

DELHI TROUNCED BY MADHYA PRADESH

Inter-Provincial Hockey For Women

BHOPAL, March 11 (PTI): Madhya Pradesh trounced Delhi by five goals to nil in the Women's section of the Inter-Provincial Hockey Championships which commenced here today.

At half time the Madhya Pradesh led three-nil all scored by their centre forward Yvonne Smith.

Following are the teams:—

MADHYA PRADESH: Venna Forde, Helen Hall and Ophelia D'Costa: Haras Devine, Philomena Norris and Brenda Smithe: Maureen Brown, Ailsa Frost-Foster, Yvonne Smith, Marjorie D'Souza and Olga Vaz.

DELHI: Pamela Route, Cortie Smith and Pegoy Rolling: Ivy Scott, Connie Raffin and G. Ticlo: L. Mekenzie, Edna Lincoln, Mrs. Vilina, Harding Vera Hanvey and Emril Wilson.

Centre forward Yvonne Smith lived up to her reputation as a sharp shooter by scoring four of her sides five goals, two of which came off powerful short corner drives.

CAPETOWN, March 11 (PTI-Reuter) A draw to the Australians versus Western Province cricket match here appears certain with only one day remaining for play. In reply to the Provinces first innings total of 303 the Australians hit 282 for the loss of five wickets

TROPHY FOR WESTERN COMMAND

Lt.-Gen. S. M. Srinagesh, G.O.C.-in-C., Western Command, receiving the Championship Shield from the Hon'ble Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister, at the Inter-Command Athletic Meet. The Western Command scored 77 points, the highest score.

BOMBAY LAGS BEHIND ON FOOD FRONT

No Self-Sufficiency For Five Years, Says M. P. Patil

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M. P. Patil. Minister for Agriculture, declared in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, today, that it would take the State of Bombay at least five to six years more to become self-sufficient in matters of food. The Minister was replying to a cut-motion by Thakore Saheb of Kerwada, to discuss Government's agricultural policy. Mr. K. S. Firodia, Speaker presided. The cut motion was later withdrawn by its mover. and the original demand for grant was sanctioned.

The minister said that the development of agriculture in the State depended on irrigational facilities for growing crops. In this respect, Bombay was much behind other States, in as much as only four per cent of land was brought under irrigation so far.

The Minister pointed out that Irrigation Works could not be constructed in a day or two. They took years to be completed. It was therefore impossible for the Government to explore all the possibilities of irrigation within so short a time at their disposal. Substantial progress was however, made in this direction, during the last four years 62,000 acres of wasteland was brought under cultivation due to some of the main irrigation schemes; 44,000 acres were cultivated by lift irrigation. In addition 10,000 wells were constructed and 2,000 old ones were repaired. The Kacha-Bhandara scheme was also responsible for reclaiming about 9,000 acres of land. In all, nearly two lakhs acres of land were brought under cultivation, thanks to the progress of irrigation in the State. This, according to the Minister, was a splendid achievement.

EXPERIMENTAL

The minister said that experimental farms conducted by Government in several parts of the State had succeeded in evolving a variety of improved seeds. These were in great demand all over the State. They were distributed by the Government, though it was not possible for them to meet the entire demand.

The Minister was confident that within three or four years, Government would be able to supply sufficient quantity of improved seeds to all the cultivators in the State.

Government had also supplied during the last year 33,000 tons of amonia mixture and 40,000 tons of ground-nut cakes to the cultivators. Steps were also taken to produce compost manure in a sufficient quantity. This was necessary, because it helped improve fertility of the soil.

Six lakhs acres of land were surveyed during the year, following Government's scheme of "land survey". Out of this, two lakhs were found suitable for agricultural purposes, 75 per cent of which were actually brought under cultivation 250 tractors were also distributed among the cultivators, though the demand for them was still greater.

Earlier, Mr. F. B. Dabhi, speaking on the cut motion, pointed out that compared to the figures of 1943, production was far less, and that too, in spite of enough encouragement given to agriculture.

Mr. R. Raut said, that Government's claim "to have supplied sufficient quantity of improved seeds to the cultivators" was far from correct. He said that the seeds were never received in time. He also suggested that measures should be taken by Government to fight agricultural pests.

Thakore Saheb of Kerwada, in the course of his reply, suggested that Government should plan district-wise, as to what should be grown in a particular area.

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL POLICY

BOMBAY, March 11.

In modification of Public Notice Nos. 1035 and 1037 dated February 1 and 6, 1950 respectively, importors and mills are informed that they are at liberty to purchase cotton stapling 7/8" and above in auctions in East Africa (other than Agreement Cotton) and Sudan. Licences will be issued for cotton purchased in auctions only on production of evidence showing that it has been purchased, in the auctions and is above 7/8" in staple. For proof of purchase through auctions, importors will have to produce a certificate from the authority under whose directions the auctions are held. The application if any submitted for licence for cotton purchased in auction should state in addition to the above evidence Income-tax Verification Certificate No. or exemption registration number and proof of payment of licence fee to avoid delay in issue of the licences.

Parliament Questions

TRANSFER OF CHANDERNAGORE

Delhi Gets Revised Draft From Paris

NEW DELHI, March 11 (PTI).

MR. B. V. KESKAR, Deputy Minister, External Affairs, told Mr. H. V. Kamath in the Indian Parliament today that a draft proposed treaty for the transfer of Chandernagore to the Indian Union was received from the French Government in October last.

The clauses of the draft were not found acceptable to India in their entirety and a counter draft was proposed. The French Government had accepted most of the suggestions made by the Government of India and had presented them with a revised draft. It was hoped that shortly an agreed treaty to which the French Government would seek their Parliament's approval, would be arrived at.

PAK CONDITIONS

Pandit Mukut Biharilal Bhargava asked the Prime Minister whether the Government had received any concrete proposals from the Prime Minister of Pakistan suggesting the procedure by which outstanding disputes between the two Governments might be amicably settled.

The Deputy Minister, Dr. B. V. Keskar referred Pandit Bhargava to the Prime Minister's reply to a question on the subject on February 6 last, in which he had stated that a communication had been addressed to the Prime Minister of Pakistan and a considered reply to it was promised. A fuller reply from the Prime Minister of Pakistan was received on February 16. In this reply reference had been made to a number of disputed matters between India and Pakistan. Further correspondence was taking place and it would be desirable to await the conclusion of this correspondence before the results were published.

Dr. Keskar said that he might, however, mention that, speaking before the Security Council in the debate on the Kashmir issue, the Pakistan representative read out part of Pakistan's proposals, which were subsequently contained in Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's letter to Pandit Nehru.

BENGAL ISSUE

Dr. Keskar in a written reply to Mr. Basantakumar Das said that the Prime Minister had already made a comprehensive statement in the House on February 23 last on the situation in East and West Bengal. Since then the Prime Minister had visited Calcutta and consulted a large number of officials and non-officials there. He was in correspondence with the Pakistan Government about the measures to be taken.

Government were in possession of a great deal of information about occurrences in East and West Bengal was well as Assam. Much of this was often exaggerated and attempts were being made to ascertain exactly what happened. A considerable number of Muslims had left the Calcutta area and from Goalpara district in Assam for East Bengal.

INDIANS IN MAURITIUS

Dr. Keskar in a written reply to Mr. V. C. Kesava Rao said that Government of India had received representations from time to time about the requirements of Indian settled on Mauritius. These had been examined and suitable representations made to the United Kingdom Government wherever necessary. Their disabilities were not due to their being Indian citizens.

Replying to Mr. H. V. Kamath, Dr. Keskar said that Shrimati Vijayalakshmi, Indian Ambassador in Washington, who was recently in India, came on leave at her own expense for attending to some important personal matters requiring her presence.

MINIMUM WAGES

The Labour Minister Mr. Jagjiwan Ram in a written reply to Prof. N. G. Ranga said that as there were no reliable data which could be used as a basis for the fixation of minimum wages for agricultural workers by the States Governments, it was decided with their concurrence, to conduct an enquiry into the conditions of agricultural workers in villages selected according to the principles of stratified random sampling. For the purpose of this enquiry, the country had been divided into 20 administrative units each under the charge of a supervisor, with a number of investigators and other staff. So far 16 units had been raised and about 700 villages had been selected. The main committee of economists and statisticians of the Cabinet Secretariat recommended that the enquiry shoulo proceed by gradually expanding stages and accordingly a preliminary enquiry was conducted in 27 selected villages in the States of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhyapradesh, Madras and Mysore.

TEA-CHESTS FROM RUSSIA

The Commerce Minister said at question time today that India expected to get supplies of tea-chests from Russia. Finland, with whom an agreement had been entered into was unable to supply tea chests as she was already committed to supply the whole of her output to a United Kingdom firm.

Neogy Starts Breeze

NEW DELHI, March 11.

A retort by the Commerce Minister Mr. K. C. Neogy to a supplementary questions created some breeze in Parliament today.

Mr. Neogy, who was answering a question on Government's efforts to popularise Indian Cottage Industries Abroad, was asked by Mr. Mohanlal Gautam whether the various Trade Commissioners abroad "understood" cottage industries. Mr. Neogy said he did not know whether the member putting the question "understood cottage industries."

Mr. Gautam protesting against this said if Ministers replied like this, members could give back in the same way and "the debate in the House would deteriorate."

Mr. Neogy maintained that the member by his question was "making a proposition which was not intelligible".

The Deputy Speaker, Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, who was in the chair ruled that such replies should not be given. He had understood the question to mean whether the Trade Commissioners were acquainted with the various kinds of cottage industries, their use etc." I would only request the honourable Minister to understand it that way," Mr. Ayyangar added amidst cheers.

Imperative Need To Improve Teachers Lot

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Inaugurating the third conference of the Bombay University Teachers' Association here today, Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, declared that no University could achieve any progress, unless it had competent, efficient and qualified teachers.

He said that there was a dearth of efficient and competent teachers in Bombay, as they had "strayed away to other remunerative fields". "It is futile to say that it is a noble profession, without providing them any adequate compensation. It is a negative advice to tell them that they are the people who build up the nation and are doing human service", Mr. Justice Bhagwati added.

RAISE STANDARD

Dr. R. G. Dhayagude, in his presidential address, said that in this age of democracy and trade unionism, teachers have as much right to make joint representation as anybody else. Non-recognition of this fact would amount to a flagrant violation of their elementary right, he asserted.

Remarking that the principle of self-sacrifice was being overstressed in relation to the teaching profession, Dr. Dhayagude emphatically stated that the time had come when teachers should be paid according to the status and importance of their work. For raising the standards of University education, the best talents should be attracted to this nation-building work and he pleaded that teachers should be paid in accordance with the report of the Radhakrishnan Committee's report.

Dr. Dhayagude said that education was an integrated process and he criticised the undue attention being paid by Governments to primary education, while neglecting University education. He, therefore, welcomed the interest shown by the Central Government to promote University education, realising its importance.

Prof. V. G. Dalvi proposed a vote of thanks.

The conference at the open session in the afternoon, cosidered the suggestions made by the Council of the Association for amendment and modification of the University Act.

BIG BUSINESS FIGHT AGAINST CONTROLS

Oozing Sympathy For Middle Class

FEDERATION PLEADS FOR NORMAL CHANNELS OF TRADE

NEW DELHI, March 11 (PTI).

THE Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at its 23rd annual session today urged the Government of India to restore "normal channels of trade" as a step to relieve the economic condition of the middle classes in the country.

Over 300 delegates from all over India attended the session which was inaugurated by Prime Minister Nehru.

A resolution passed by the Federation today viewed with concern the "rapid deterioration" in the condition of the middle and lower classes in the country. Among the causes which imposed a burden on these classes. the resolution listed the high level of the cost of living. the incidence of various indirect taxes, and the increasing interference of Government with the normal channels of trade.

'A stage has, therefore been reached" said the resolution, "which is fraught with serious repercussions on the stability of the country and calls for immediate and serious consideration of government for the amelioration of their conditions and their rehabilitation through the restoration of normal channels of trade which would provide increasing avenues of employment to them".

STAMINA UNDERMINED

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas moving the resolution demanded a "patient and balanced' approach to the solution of the problem.

"My serious apprehension", he said, "is that the stamina of the rising generation, is being so badly undermined that it will reflect very prejudicially on the prospects of the country in the not distant future for the simple reason that the child of today is the man of tomorrow."

Pleading for the removal of controls, Sir Purshottamdas said controls had thrown out of their normal employment and had affected the livelihood of tens of thousands of families in every province "which have practically no alternative avenues of employment"

Lala Shri Ram supporting the resolution said: "The middlemen have been and are patriotic. They have played their part in getting independence. They are also the brains of the country. It is this class that is in the distribution trade which purchases most of the goods made by Indian industry".

BEHIND COMMUNIST TROUBLE

He attributed the trouble-Communist or otherwise—in Bengal to the distress of the middle classes. "Let us think what sort of loyalty and work we can expect from teachers, doctors. clerks, administrators on distress."

Lala Shri Ram urged the removal of controls and said it would be a great mistake to destroy the machinery of distribution "which has taken ages to evolve and develop'

MODE OF RELIEF

Mr. Jayanti Lal Shah (Bombay) said that in the interest of peace and security, the Government should make serious efforts to redress the grievances of the people of middle class.

The middle class of a country, he said was not only her backbone, but also a 'reservoir of intellectuals" He suggested the withdrawal of Cotton Control Act and exemption of the necessities of life from the purview of sales tax, as among the measures for relieving their distress.

Mr. Sarabhai Choteylal (Gujarat) urged that the federation should submit concrete proposals to the Government in this regard He was of the view that income upto Rs. 4.000 should be exempted from taxation, as a measure of relief to middle classes.

Mr. R S. Pandey (Bombay) said the Government should adopt normal trade channel policy so as to create a confidence in the business community of the country "which consists mostly of middle class people"

STEP UP PRODUCTION

The conference then took up the resolution on increased production which expresed the view that unless agricultural production was sustained at a high level and its cost cheapened, the efforts on the industrial front were not likely by themselves to bring about material improvement in the economic situation in the country.

Among the numerous handicaps, which the Indian industry was facing the federation listed the "frequent changes of government policies", inordinate delays in executive action and lack of decision on the part of authorities and vexatious controls".

The federation, therefore, urged the Government to actively assist the industry in getting over these impediments and in creating conditions which might enable the industrialists not only to ensure a regular flow of production but also to increase to the highest extent possible the installed capacity of the industries.

The resolution demanded a "uniform basis" for the "divergent and independent fiscal, labour and production policies of the state governments."

Mr. Shanti Prasad Jain (Calcutta) moving the resolution said that concerted efforts should be made to make available to the industry a sufficient supply of raw jute and cotton. "This will increase our bargaining power and help to achieve greaer economic stability"

The cost of living, he added, could be brought down only by a reduction in the prices of agricultural and industrial commodities which, in turn, was possible only by bringing down the cost of production.

He said the deprecation on replacement cost allowed to the industries was insufficient and requested the goverment to give them immediate consideration to the problem.

Supporting the resolution Mr. Karam Chand Thappar (Calcutta) said it was wrong to blame industrialists.

Mr. Shantilal Mangaldas (Ahmedabad) enumerated various difficulties that were thwarting the Indian industrialist's efforts at augmenting production.

Mr. Bharat Ram (Delhi) referred to the problem of relationship between labour and management.

Mr. Madan Mohan Ruia (Bombay) was of the view that Government should exercise greater vigilance to bring down prices. Lower prices would serve as an incentive to increased production

STATE TRADING UNSOUND

The third resolution on state trading, the discussion on which will be continued tomorrow, described as "unsound in principle" and "indefensible in practice"

The resolution was moved by Mr. R. G. Saraiya and seconded by Mr. Lalji Mehrotra, both from Bombay. Those who took part in the discussion on the resolution included Mr. K. P. Goenka (Calcutta) Mr. Ashuttosh Bhattacharya (Calcutta) and Mr. A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiar (Madras).

Other resolutions on the agenda of the conference which expected to conclude tomorrow relate to the economic situation in the country, state enterprise, evacuees and evacuee property and vanaspati industry.

83 Industrial Disputes Settled

Eighty-three industrial disputes between employers and workers were amicably settled through the intervention of conciliators in Bombay State in January last. Thirty-five of these settlements were under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.

No settlement could be arrived at in forty-two cases in spite of all endeavours on the part of the conciliators, 13 of such failures being under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

The cotton textile industry accounted for 140 disputes out of the total of 188.

JALAN RECOMMENDS ABOLITION

Presidential Address At Annual Gathering Of Indian Chamber Of Commerce And Industry

NEW DELHI, March 11, (PTI): MR. K. D. JALAN, PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY TODAY DEMANDED OF THE GOVERNMENT A MORE PRECISE DEFINITION OF THE FIELDS THAT WOULD BE LEFT TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

IN HIS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS TO THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF THE FEDERATION, MR. JALAN SAID SUCH A STATEMENT WAS OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE IN VIEW OF THE CONFLICT OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLANS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENTS WITH THE INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

"We are all for a planned policy and for coordination of efforts, But if planning means regimentations of the economic life of the people and increase of bureaucratic control in industry and trade, it will not, in our opinion, succeed in increasing production and achieving the objects all of us have in view", he said

Emphasising the need to maintain a high level of production, Mr. Jalan urged removal of all restrictions on raising of cash crops, reduction in production costs through increased availability of raw materials, and an increase in the per capita productivity of labour.

While appreciating the top priority given to food production, Mr. Jalan felt the same importance had not been given to increasing production of raw cotton, sugar cane, oil seeds and raw jute.

'After examining all the pros and cons of the question, the federation has come to the conclusion that production of cash crops is more valuable both in terms of acres of land and unit of cost of production than cereals, and, therefore, even if the growing of cash crops results in the diminution of production of foodgrains and thereby increase our import requirements, it should be tolerated as a lesser evil" he said.

FAVOURABLE BALANCE

Forecasting a possible decline in the favourable balance of trade in the coming months owing to shortage of jute and cotton and other limiting factors, Mr. Jalan said: "The Government have already recognised the need to liberalise export trade control and a good number of items have been placed in O.G.L. the question of giving other inducements by way of granting of refund on income tax on percentage of profits made from exports, which, the export promotion committee thought, would give a real incentive to exporters, needs examination. The question of developing Indian banking, insurance and shipping as items of invisible exports also need to be pushed with greater zeal and energy.

Some important steps to encourage tourist traffic have been taken recently and the great desirability of giving full facilities to tourists is being more readily recognised."

Referring to deterioration in Indo-Pakistan trade, the President said, that it might prove a blessing in disguise inasmuch as the necessity of India becoming self-sufficient in jute and cotton had been forced on the country.

Other points made by him in his speech were:—

It would be wrong to say that black market money was creating a havoc on the price structure, because it would be difficult to explain, on that assumption, the stringency developing in the money market.

Controls were a wartime measure and should not be done away with. Wherever they are absolutely essential they must be reorientated to such a way as to cause the least amount of interference to the normal working of industry and trade.

TRIBUTES TO NEHRU

At the outset, Mr. Jalan paid tributes to the Prime Minister, for his "far-sighted" foreign policy and said: "It is due to your example and advocacy that it has come to be recognised now that the only way of keeping the violent forces at bay is to guarantee political independence to the countries which were and some of which are still under colonial rule.

I am sure you will also succeed in impressing upon those who have the wherewithal and means, the equally important fact that independence and political stability cannot account for much in the absence of freedom from want and hunger. The problem of South-East Asia is an urgent illustration of this need.

"In this connection I would like to suggest that the economic commission for Asia and the Far East which was established with the object of planning and initiating the economic development of this region should now be enabled to fulfil that task rather than continue to function as a fact-finding and research organisation. The time is here and now when this commission should be backed by the combined resources of the world bank and other agencies of the United Nations.

As is well-known, a good deal of criticism has been voiced recently against the high rate of interest that the World Bank is charging for advancing loans and the time it takes in meticulously studying the projects of the countries concerned.

The World Bank should view the capital requirements of this region and the immediate necessity of assisting it not as a private banker interested only in its balance but as an international agency charged with the duty of assisting the under-developed countries to promote their economic development."

While paying tributes to Sardar Patel for the achievement in regard to integration of the vast number of states, Mr. Jalan criticised the lack of co-ordination between the development plans of the various states and Union Government.

India In Position To Repay Loan

World Bank Official Optimistic

NEW DELHI, March 11, (PTI): Mr. Joseph Rucinski, Leader of the Mission to India of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, said here today that he was in India on a routine visit to assess the progress achieved in India in the development of her economic resources.

Answering questions at a Press Conference today Mr. Rucinski amplified the statement of the President of the Bank when he said India was a "good risk". Mr. Rucinski said that the bank considered that India was in a position to use the money loaned to her for productive purposes and to repay the loan. The lending funds of the Bank consisted of the capital subscription made by member countries and loans raised in the American market. They could also sell bonds of the borrowing countries.

Mr. Rucinski said that the bank was not concerned with the rate of exchange and problems that arose out of devaluation. This question was within the sphere of the International Monetary Fund.

NEW VICE-PRESIDENT FOR PAN AMERICAN

CALCUTTA, March 10.

The election of Colonel Clarence M. Young as Vice-President of Pan American World Airways, Inc. has been announced by Juan T. Trippe, President of Pan American.

Colonel Young has been prominent in aviation since 1926, and his activities have included previous service with Pan American. He is currently Manager of the Department of Airports of the city of Los Angeles.

HARVESTING OF RABI CROPS

Plantation Of New Sugarcane

The following is the weather and crop report of the State of Bombay for the week ended March 1 last:

There was no rainfall in the State, except a few showers in Dharwar, Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts. Wintry climate continued.

GUJARAT

The harvesting of wheat commenced in Ahmedabad, and Banaskantha districts and that of rabi crops, tur, gram, etc. was in progress in Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Sabarkantha and Amreli districts. The threshing of paddy and nagli continued in Broach, Dangs and Surat districts. The sowing of hot weather crops was in full swing in Ahmedabad district. Cane-crushing was in progress in Amreli and Surat districts. Cotton-picking continued in Surat, Broach, Kaira and Baroda districts. Irrigation was given to vegetables and summer crops in Banaskantha, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda and Amreli districts. Fodder supply was adequate. Drinking and irrigation water was also sufficient, except in Amreli and Banaskantha districts

DECCAN

The harvesting of rabi crops was in progress in Ahmednagar, Satara North Sholapur, Nasik and West Khandesh districts and was nearing completion in Poona district. The threshing of dry wheat and gram and tur commenced in East Kandesh district, was in progress in West Khandesh district and completed in Sholapur district. Preparatory tillage for hot weather crops continued in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara North, West Khandesh and East Khandesh districts. Irrigation was given to wheat, vegetables and sweet potatoes in Sholapur district Sugarcane-crushing and the planting of the cane commenced in Sholapur district and was in progress in West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Nasik districts. Vegetables suffered due to the cold wave in Satara North district. No pests or diseases were reported. There was adequate supply of water and fodder

KONKAN

The harvesting of wall was in full swing in Kolaba district and that of pulses, kulith and wall was in progress in Ratnagiri district. The work of repairs to bunds and the collection of rab material was continued in Thana and Kolaba districts. Watering to waingan paddy fields continued in Ratnagiri district. No pests or diseases were reported. Fodder and water supply was adequate.

KARNATAK

The harvesting of rabi crops continued in Bijapur and Kanara districts. The harvesting and threshing of wheat, gram and jowar and the harvesting of rabi potatoes was in progress in Belgaum and Dharwar districts. The ploughing of Kharif lands was in progress in Dharwar and Bijapur districts. The crushing of sugar-cane and planting of the same were in progress in Dharwar and Kanara districts. Cotton-picking commenced in Bijapur district. Crops were thriving. Cotton and crops that were being threshed were slightly damaged by showers in Dharwar district. Fodder supply was sufficient. Drinking and irrigation water was also adequate, except in parts of Dharwar and Belgaum districts

NEW YORK PEPPER MARKET
NEW YORK, March 10.

BLACK PEPPER: The pepper market was steady with spots offered at 1.47 cents per pound Grinders and dealers were showing interest slightly below the asking level. Today's closing prices are as follows: Black Pepper: Spot 1.47 asked, March 1.45 nom., May 1.45 nom., July 1.42 nom, Sept. 1.43 nom, October 1.42 nom., and December 1.40 nom. White pepper spot 2.55 asked.

LONDON PEPPER INACTIVE
LONDON, March 10

The pepper market was inactive. Malabar was firmer with sellers holding for 1,145 shollings on the strength of the Indian market but buyer not anxious to follow were bidding 1,130 shillings per cwt., c.i.f. unikingdom. Black lampong was unchanged at 11sh., white muntok at 16sh. 2d., shipping weight but there was a small cheaper seller of white sarawak at 16sh. 6d. delivered weight per pound c.i.f., basis ports.

AGGRESSIVE TRADE BUYING AND COVERING IN N. Y. COTTON

Wall Street Market Irregular With Scattered Liquidation

NEW YORK, March 10, (PTI).

Trading was featured by active Commission House liquidation and hedging in old crop months, notably May, with the selling again influenced by easing freemarket supplies. Meanwhile newcrops remained firm as a result of transferring operations from nearbys to later deliveries and some outright buying possibly based on smaller crop prospects next season. The selling pressure in nearbys subsequently eased and these months recovered rather sharply on mill buying and increased short covering.

In the afternoon prices advanced sharply under the leadership of nearbys influenced by the sudden appearance of aggressive trade buying which stimulated short covering and found contracts distinctly searces. Otherwise no fresh factors occurred. The session closed steady with sales estimated at 300,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, March 10.

March	31.74+18
May	32.24+21
July	32.13+10
October	30,14+21
Middling Spot	32.72+19

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
NEW YORK, March 10.

March	31.25+18
May	31.80+25
July	31.87+09
October	30.04+19
Middling Spat	31.60+20

WALL STREET MARKET

In occasionally expanded activity, prices this morning backed further away from the 1950 high. Some liquidation was ascribed to disappointment over the market performance since the settlement of the coal strike although the fact that on the basis of earnings and yields representative stocks appeared to be conservatively priced tended to give the market certain underlying support. Irregular fractionally lower tendencies prevailed at noon.

At noon the overages were: Industrials 201.94 and Rails 54.84.

In the afternoon although pressure contracted, most sections displayed little recuperative power. Film shares however came to life and moved to fractional gains following the news that Britain intends to increase the unistates film quota from October first. Selected industrials improved near the close and the group average moved to a small gain. Elsewhere however there were few changes and the market balance finished slightly down. The session closed irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, March 10.

American Telephone and Telegraph	151-1/8
Amerex Holding Co.	34-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	28-1/8
Chase National Bank	57-7/8
Fidestone Tyre	57-7/8
General Electric	45-5/8
Ingersol Rand	67-1/4
National City Bank	47-1/2
New York Central Rail Road	12-7/8
Sinclair Oil Corp.	22-7/8
Socony Vocuum Oil	16-5/8
Texas Corporation	61-5/8
Union Carbide	42-5/8
U. S. Smelting and Refining	36-1/4
U. S. Steel Common	30-3/8
Western Union	19-7/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 1,260,000 shares.

The Highest and Lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 30-1/2 and 30-1/8 respectively

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET
CHICAGO, March 10

Chicago grains eased under the leadership of newcrop wheat deliveries under selling based on the official five day weather forecast which indicated good moisture over the southwest wheat belt. Nearby wheat contracts met good exporter support earlier agains sales of slightly more than three million bushels to Italy and sales of grain and flour against E. C. A. allocation.

CHICAGO WHEAT
CHICAGO, March 10.

March	2 26-5/8
May	2.17-3/4
July	1.95-1/2
September	1.95-7/8

NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW
NEW YORK, March 10

The early rise to new season's high in July and onwards reflected relief at the termination of the coal dispute but the market afterwards was slightly dominated by the easiness of near months which sympathetically softened sewcrops. The increased selling pressure initially stemmed from the news that a prominent spot firm had started to liquidate its long holdings of 1950 May contract against purchases of July. Other selling was connected with increased loan repossessions, and reports that loan equities were selling in larger volume than at any time this season, thus augmenting free market supplies. Slackening mill demand for spot cotton, and the belief that newcrops were selling well above the prospective loan rate were additional depressing factors.

There were unconfirmed reports that India is again in the market for short staple cotton withsome traders putting the likely figure at 100,000 bales, while latterly it was reported that Japan was re-entering the market for supplies. However, these favourable influences failed to help the market which was latterly dominated by renewed selling of near months.

CONTINENTAL STOCK EXCHANGES
PARIS, March 10.

The steadiness among French shares on the forward market contrasted with the weakness in south African golds in cash dealings. Interest in domestic shares was revived by Government's intervention in the strikes to maintain certain essential services. Elsewhere, domestic oils were slightly better but Suez met little interest.

BRUSSELS: In a very limited turnover, the best the bourse could do was to maintain prices around the provious levels. Coals indicated a firm undertone and buildings attracted on reports of good prospects when better weather arrives. Elsewhere, the markets were resistant.

AMSTERDAM: Unilver weak feature and internationals were generally depressed in small trading closing at the day's lowest. Plantations were inactive and easier with the exception of deli company.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
LONDON, March 10.

	£
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	68-7/8
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	91-5/8
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/9/	106-1/2
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952	91-1/8
Chartered Bank of India	9-15/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	83-1/2
National Bank of India	32-3/8

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 4910.

LONDON BULLION
LONDON, March 10.

Silver both Spot and Forward 64 d. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £12/8/0.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON
ALEXANDRIA, March 10.

KARNAK	March	70.85—200
	May	72.00—135
	July	71.50—195
	November	67.50—165
ASHMOUNI	April	67.30— 58
	June	68.00— 54
	August	61.55—195
	October	55.15—105

N. Y. SILVER SALES
NEW YORK, March 10.

SILVER: Dealings continued to be slow in the open market and regular buyers absorbed only around 50,000 ounces at unchanged price

LONDON COPRA MARKET
LONDON, March 10.

COPRA: The copra market was very quiet and there was little interest. Philippines was offered uncharged at £197-1/2 dollars per ton f.o.b Straits Dutch east Indies was indicated around £82-1/4 per ton c.i.f., continent

The cocoanut oil market was steady straits March-April shipment in bulk being quoted at £125 per ton c.i.f., while Ceylon was unquoted.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES
SINGAPORE, March 10.

The Singapore pepper market was unchanged and quiet awaiting Indonesian developments. Black lampong was quoted at 605 and white muntok at 890 straits dollars.

Reserve Bank Of India

WEEKLY STATEMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Reserve Bank of India weekly statement on the position of scheduled banks for the period ended March 3, reveals fall of Rs. 6.92 crores in the total demand and time liabilities. Total advances by these banks have also shown a reduction of Rs. 4.07 crores, with the result that total cash held by these banks got contracted by Rs. 1.98 crores. Balances held with the Reserve Bank are down by Rs. 1.64 crores.

The following are the details:

(For thousand Rs.)

	3-3-1950	24-2-1950
(1) Demand Liabilities in India	591,22,06	596,49,01
(2) Time Liabilities in India	267,34,00	268,99,94
(3) Total cash in India	33,10,37	35,08,08
(4) Balances with Reserve Bank	52,51,64	54,15,03
(5) Advances in India	429,74,50	425,67,41
(6) Bills discounted in India	16,93,30	16,60,37

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE TO MEET

NEW DELHI, March 10 (PTI): A meeting of the Standing Finance Committee will be held here on Monday. Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister, will preside.

SUGAR MOVEMENTS STEPPED UP

Rail Transport Position Easy

NEW DELHI, March 9.

Sugar movements totalling 1,447 wagons, equivalent to the capacity of 37 special trains, were completed during the fortnight ending March 6 from factories on the Oudh Tirhut Railway. This was revealed at today's meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Transport which was held here under the chairmanship of Shri Y. N. Sukthankar, I.C.S., Secretary, Ministry of Transport.

Shri M. D. Sethna, Chief Controller of Railway Priorities, said that sugar loadings on the O. T. Railway continued to be satisfactory according to the allotments made by the Agriculture Ministry except from the Izzatnagar District and that the quantity moved during the period February 21, March 6 was 83 wagons more than during the fortnight ending February 20. One sugar special left Izzatnagar via Kasganj for various destinations on February 25. Supplies to Bombay, Assam, Saurashtra and Rajasthan had been stepped up and the sugar quota to Assam had been increased from five to eight wagons per day in consultation with the representative of Assam Government.

The comparatively easy conditions on Indian railways is reflected in the fulfilment of the movement targets fixed for the three basic industries namely cement, iron and steel and textiles. For instance, in the case of cement, Shri Sethna stated, movements from factories at Banmore, Chaibassa, Madhukarai, Khalari and other factories indented in excess of their quotas and these were met in full. Four steel specials were run during the second fortnight of February.

In regard to the transport of manganese ore for purposes of export to dollar areas, the Committee was informed that as against a programme of four trains per week, movements from Barajamda to K. P. Docks averaged only 9 wagons per day and that there were no indents for the movement of iron ore.

Those present included Shri S. Chakravarti, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary, Ministrp of Transport, and Shri Ranjit Singh, Joint Director, Railway Board, Representatives of the Ministries of Industry and Supply, Agriculture, Food and Commerce also attended.

NEW YORK STOCKS
NEW YORK, March 11.

Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 28-1/2.

General Motors dol. 74-1/8.

United States Steel dol. 30-3/8.

Ditto Preference unquoted.—(PTI-Reuter).

RENEWED LIQUIDATION IN TATA STEELS

Cotton Mill Shares Look Down

BOMBAY, March 11.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was quiet today with further liquidation The session was open for one hour and under utter absence of any buying support, active shares lost further ground As mentioned before the general feeling remains hesitant and professional operators are in inclined to await fresh developments

Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened at Rs. 1640/- and declined at Rs. 1627/-. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 327/- and declined at Rs. 325/-.

Bombay Dyeing's opened at Rs. 1079/- and weakened at Rs 1065/-. Kohinoor's also quietened at Rs 315/-. Svadeshi Mill Shares were down at Rs. 270/- Bombay Burmas also were done at Rs 401/-. The recent short covering failed to make any impression and the market is inclined to offer in view of the political situation

Central Indias were done at Rs. 235/- and Simplex Shares came in business at Rs. 189/-. Tata Powers were placed at Rs. 1542/8 Associated Cements were quoted at Rs 152/8 and Belapurs were done at Rs 223/12. Closing tone of the market was quiet

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	1061	4
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	314	0
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	269	0
Central India Mills (6)	236	0
Simplex Mills (6-8)	196	0
New Great Eastern (8)	158	0
Indore (8-13)	103	12
Gokak Mills (12)	269	0
Century Spinning (15)	247	8
Swan Mills (20)	318	0
Indian Bleaching (6)	153	0
Finlay Mills (15)	267	0
Morarji Goculdas (S)	150	0
Edward Sassoon (30)	221	4
Meyer (12)	92	8
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 12	6
India United Ord. (0-14-9)	12	0
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1 14	6
Madhusudan (15)	180	0
Podar (S)	135	0
Khatau Makanji (5)	181	4
Swadeshi Coupon	68	0
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	324	0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-15)	1622	8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-1/2)	139	8
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (7) XD	151	8
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8) XD	401	4
Belapur Sugar (9)	224	8
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	30	8
Scindia Steam (6-8)	12	10
Premier Construction	88	8
Tata Chemical	11	2
Tata Oil (2)	46	0
Indian Iron (0-12)	30	3
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	21	2
Bengal India Corp (0-9)		9-4
Indian Copper	2	4
Wimco	230	
Alcock	286	
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Power (25)	1542	8
Tata Hydro (3)	154	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1447	8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (5)	61	0
Phoenix (50)	151	0
Indian Mfg (40)	2950	0
Kiloha X.D	113	12
Colaba (12)	108	0
New City (11)	19	8
Minerva (12)	130	0
Bradbury (12)	520	0
Bharucha Defd. (0.4)	4	4
Bharat Mills (2)	30	0
Model Mills (13-8)	165	0
Mysore (4)	169	6
Madhavji (0-12-0)	14	4
Vishnu Cotton (8)	222	8
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	662	8
Western India (40)	2925	0
Standard (15)	227	8
Sholapur (200)	3150	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	16	8
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000	0
Tata Mills (2-4)	53	0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240	0
New Ahmedabad	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3) X.D.	36	8
New Union Mills (0-8)	19	2
Madhusudan S. (2-5)	35	0
Shrinivas Mills (S)	173	12
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0
Berar Mills	266	4
Victoria Mills	225	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	29	10
Ahmedabad New	76	4
Surat Electric	133	2
Karach. Electric (2)	136	14
Broach (0-5)	6	12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	2
Amalgated	11	2
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	28	8
Poona Electricity Supply (8)	138	12
Bombay Suburban (8)	153	12
Bombay Suburban New	142	8
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India XD.	1785	0
Imperial Bank P (0-12) XD	435	0
Central Bank (1-8)	83	8
Central Bank New (1-8)	84	8
Bank of India (4)	178	0
Union (0.3)	7	5
Baroda (2-8	124	8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37	8
United Comercial (1-8)	44	0
Jaipur Bank (18-0)	35	8
Hindustan Commercial	17	0
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Eastern Bank (0.14-9)	92	0
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental (125)	4740	0
Empire (10)	571	4
New India 1-7	57	12
Jupiter (0-12)	12	15
Vulcan (0-10)	13	6
Indian Mercantile (0.4)	40	0
Universal	11	4
B I G (1)	15	4
Industrial and Prudential	28	4
Neptune	7	0
New Great	25	0
All India General	12	12
RAILWAY SHARES		
C. P. (1-14) XD	112	4
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steamer (10)	237	8
Bombay Burma New (5)	135	0
Burma Petrol	1	5
Mackenzie (6)	97	0
Port Canning (3)	58	8
Kemp and Co (20)	320	0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125	0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	94	8
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	42	0
Mukund Iron	13	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	14	0
Alembic (15)	147	8
Supreme Industries	72	8
Bombay Uganda	67	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	22	8
Indian Cement (1937)	171	4
Walchand Nagar Industries (B. S.)	141	4
United Motor	28	0
Bombay Sate Deposit (27)	880	0
Hydary Construction	19	10
Manamadi Steam	100	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	700	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Gujarat Motor	26	14
Estrella Batteries	30	0
Manmad Press	120	0
National Rayon	55	6
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	200	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, March 11.

MILLS

Apollo 2-13-3 2-12-6.
Bharat 30.
B. Dyeing 1078-12 61-4.
C. India 239-8 34-8 36.
Century 247-8.
Colaba 107/8.
Finlay 266 67.
Gokak 273 69.
I. U. Defd 1-14 1-14-6.
I. U. Ord. 12 11-15 12.
Indore 105 3-2 5-10 3-12.
Kohinoor 318-8 13-8 14.
Meyer 92-8.
Model 165.
Broach Defd. 4-4.
Simplex 190-8 96.
Svadeshi 273 69.
Tata Mills 57 53.
Vishnu 222-8.
C. P. Rly 112-4.
B. Steam 237-8.
Scindia 12-13 12-10.
Baroda 124-8.
Central 83-12 83-4 83-8.
Central New 84-8.
Imperial Old 1786.
Imperial New 433-12 35.
India 178.
Union 7-5.
U. Commercial 43-8 44.
Ahmedabad 129-6.
Andhra 1447-8.
Suburban 153-12.
Power 1542-8.
New India 57-12
Oriental 4785 65
Vulcan 13-6
B. Steel 21-5 21-2
I. Iron 30-8 30-3
Tata Defd 1640 42-8 22-8
Tata Ord 326-8 27 24
Tata 1st Pref 200
Tata 2nd Pref 139 39-4
Alcock 286-4
A.C.C. 153 51-8
Belapur 226 23 24-8
B. B. Old 407-8 1-4
B. B. New 135 32-8 35
B. B. Petrol 1-5 1-4-3 1-3
B.I.C. 9-4
I. Bleaching 153
I. Copper 2-4-6 2-4
P. Construction 89-8 90 88 88-9
P. Construction 2nd Pref 96
Shivrajpur 30-8 31 30-8
Tata Chemical 11-4 11 11-2
Tata Oil 48-12 46
Walchandnagar 141-4
Wimco 231-4 30

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 76-8

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, March 11.

The local bullion market was steady today with moderate buying influenced by higher Calcutta advices.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 184/10 and after declining at Rs. 184/3 improved at Rs 184/6. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 184/4. Forward Gold opened at Rs 116/8 and advanced at Rs. 116/12 under small support. Thereafter trading was quiet and Gold stood at Rs. 116/10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 116/9 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75/8.

Final quotations were as under:

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	184	10	0
Forward	184	12	0
Ready Gold	116	9	0
Forward	116	9	0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, March 10.

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1949 to 9th March 1950	217452
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1949 to 9th March 1950	552484
Same period last year	691331
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 9th March 1950	220250
Same time last year	567581

Andhra Valley (7)	1232	8
Tata Power (7-8)	1332	8
Hydro Electric (7)	130	10
Bombay Steamer (6)	126	14
Central India (5)	653	12
Swedish Mills	130	0
Vishnu Mills (7)	672	8
Laxmi	272	8
New Great Mills (5-8)	220	4
Podar Mills (4)	95	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106	14
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	316	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	130	0
Pre Construction First	100	8
Pre Construction 2nd Pref.	98	8
Amalgamated	115	0
India	72	0
Tata Chemical	125	0
Walchandnagar	130	0
Jupiter	13	4
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	102	8
Mackenzie (2)	85	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	50	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	100	0
Morarji	94	8
National Rayon	74	8
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952	103	4
Gula Kajamsingh	8	9
Rubber Planting	17	0
Bombay Steamer	97	0
Indian Hume Pipe	101	0
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchandnagar	105	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Burma Corporation	2	10
New Victoria	2	0
New Victoria Pref.	4	2
Phalton	118	0
Gold Mohor	301	8
New Kaiser-i-Hind	325	0
Sajjan	121	0
Osmanshahi	250	0
Ajam Shahi	280	0
Air Service	4	4
Air India	63	8
Hind Motors	5	2 6
India Steam	7	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 11.

The produce market was quiet today with restricted business Quotations were as under

GROUNDNUTS			
Quality	Rs.	41	12 0
Bold		40	8 0
Madras		41	4 0
Oil Local Mills		22	10 0
Oil Upcountry Mills		21	14 0
Oil March		21	14 0
Oil April		22	8 0
LINSEED			
Bold		38	12 0
Small		37	0 0
February-March		38	10 0
March-April		38	0 0
April-May		37	0 0
Oil		21	14 0
CASTORSEEDS			
Ready		28	6 0
Madras March		28	12 0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, March 11.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	14	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	2	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	14	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	14	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	99	8	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	2	0
2 3/4 per cent 1973	95	12	0
2 per cent. Con.	97	5	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	6	0
3 per cent 1952-55	101	11	0
3 per cent 1957	101	11	0
3 per cent 1950-51	101	3	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	6	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	3	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0	0
2 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	6	0
3 1/2 per cent 1950-70	110	2	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	100	14	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-60	110	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-56	112	10	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 per cent Bombay 1962	99	3	0
2 3/4 per cent C. P. 1961	97	2	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1981	97	2	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	8	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	99	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	8	0
3 per cent C. P 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent U. P 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent N.-W.F 1952	98	2	0
3 per cent U. P 1901-68	99	8	0
3 1/4 per cent Municipal 1977	98	12	0
4 per cent B. P. I. long dated	109	12	0
4 per cent Bombay Muni.	109	12	0
5 per cent Bombay Muni 1959	114	0	0
6 per cent Bombay Muni. 1954	113	8	0
6 per cent K. P. T. 1950	113	0	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, March 11.

Tata Ordinary	324	12
Tata Deferred	1625	0
Indian Iron	30	6
Steel Corpn. of Bengal	21	5
Bombay Dyeing	1065	0
Central India	235	0
Gokak	273	12
Kohinoor	315	10
Simplex	189	0
Swadeshi	271	14
Tata Power	1542	8
Associated Cement	152	8
Belapur	223	12
Bombay Burma (Old)	402	8
Scindia	12	11 6
Central Bank	83	8
New India	57	0
Tata 2nd Pref.	139	6

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, March 11.

120 Ready Japan	6	10	0
150 Ready Japan	5	5	0
120 Ready Italy	5	14	0
150 Ready Italy	4	14	6
150 D. Box March	969	0	0
150 D. Box April	966	0	0

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is the statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 3rd March:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India.	
(i) Borrowings from banks	26,07,41,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	565,14,65,000
Time Liabilities in India:	
(i) Borrowings from Banks	1,37,10,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	265(96,90,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	30,88,91,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	1,52,82,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	68,64,000
Balances with Reserve Banks	52,51,64,000
Advances in India	429,74,50,000
Bills discounted in India	16,93,30,000

Will U. S. Make The Hydrogen Bomb?

MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS AND COST WILL DECIDE ISSUE

GIANT-SIZED atom bomb, now on U. S. drawing boards, raises a whole new set of questions. First and biggest: Shall U. S. make the bomb or not?

Hydrogen blast, on paper, dwarfs past atom explosions. It could smash New York, wipe out 100 square miles, maybe 1,000.

Cost is a big factor. Building the new bomb means 2 to 4 billion dollar plants for a whole new atom industry, says a writer in "U. S. News and World Report."

A major decision now is being faced by U. S. on whether to try to build a new-type atom bomb. The new bomb, if successful, would be at least 1,000 times as powerful as the existing bomb. Its power could be multiplied far beyond that.

Principle Of New Type

The problem is cost. Design for a new-style bomb is prepared, in broad outline, by the Atomic Energy Commission's weapons laboratory at Los Alamos. That fact has been indicated publicly. Yet, if the go-ahead signal is given, cost of development—in effort, time and dollars —will be at least as high as the cost of wartime development of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki, or uranium, bombs. That development cost 2 billion dollars.

Military consideration will determine whether an effort will be made to build the new-style bomb. Its success is not assured. Its usefulness has yet to be determined. The vast new plants required would have no peacetime use. Odds are that, if the decision is made to go ahead, it will be upon a long-time, not an emergency, basis.

Principle of the new-type bomb is just the reverse of present atom bombs. Present atomic weapons get their power from splitting of an atom of uranium. The new bomb, if made, is to get its power from building up hydrogen atoms to form the more complicated atoms of helium and, in the process, to throw off unused particles in the form of energy. That process is the one by which the sun is thought to get its great heat and energy.

Theoretically, this hydrogen bomb can be made now. In practice, whether it can be made and exploded is still a question that is having to be answered.

Basic facts about the new bomb, so far as available, are given in essential detail through the questions and answers that follow. These facts are drawn, without violating present security regulations, from private nuclear scientists and, in some cases, from AEC reports.

IS THE IDEA OF A HYDROGEN BOMB NEW?

No. The basic principle was known as early as 1935. German scientists did some work on it in wartime. After war's end, some atomic scientists in U. S. urged that this country shift its efforts to development of a hydrogen bomb, but the idea was shelved until recently.

WHAT, IN THEORY COULD THE BOMB DO?

Explosion of the bomb would resemble explosion of the Hiroshima bomb, with great heat, pressure and radioactivity,. But there's no known limit to the size of the burst. It could destroy 100 squares miles, maybe 1,000 or more.

HOW DOES THAT COMPARE WITH THE URANIUM BOMB?

Extent of the uranium burst is limited. Wartime explosions destroyed 2 to 4 square miles. Theoretical maximum is only about 10 times that area.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO?

Bombs using the fission process can have only one size, no more or less smaller ones won't explode bigger ones will go off prematurely. But a hydrogen bomb, using the atom-combination process. has no limit to its size.

JUST HOW WOULD A HYDROGEN BOMB WORK?

In essence, it's like this: A hydrogen atom first must be "fortified" with an added neutron in its center thus creating an atom of deuterium. Then two deuterium atoms can be brought together under intense heat and pressure to create an atom of helium. For each helium atom formed, a small amount of energy is released from unused electrons. This energy, if enough new atoms are created, will add up to a gigantic explosion in the form of heat, pressure and gamma rays.

HAS THAT PROCESS EVER BEEN TRIED IN LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS?

No, not as far as private U. S. scientists are aware.

WHY HAS'NT SOMEONE STARTED DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW BOMB BEFORE NOW?

Biggest obstacle has been the amount of heat needed. It probably will require 15 million degrees centigrade of heat for the process to work That's more heat than has ever been generated at one place on this planet except for the momentary explosions of uranium atom bombs.

HAS THAT PROBLEM BEEN SOLVED?

The Atomic Energy Commission won't say. But there are indications that scientists at Los Alamos at least have a theory which they could try if given enough money and equipment for experimentation.

COULD THE NECESSARY HEAT BE CREATED BY EXPLODING A URANIUM BOMB?

Perhaps. That idea, of setting off a big hydrogen burst with a normal uranium burst, has been advanced tentatively by some U. S. scientist working in U. S. universities. At this stage, no one can be sure it would work

HOW LONG HAVE GOVERNMENT SCIENTISTS BEEN WORKING ON THE HYDROGEN BOMB?

At least for 10 months, probably for several years. First official indications came last April when it was announced the scientists at the AEC weapons laboratory at Los Alamos were investigating the possible reactions of light elements, including hydrogen.

WOULD HYDROGEN, BEING CHEAP AND PLENTIFUL, MAKE A LOWER-COST ATOM BOMB?

Probably not. The overhead cost of setting up new atomic plants would be at least as great. And costly materials would be needed in each bomb to produce the necessary heat.

HOW MUCH WOULD DEVELOPMENT OF THAT BOMB COST?

Approximately 2 to 4 billion dollars. Only the theoretical paper work has been done thus far. A whole new network of atomic plants, similar to those built by the U. S. atom-bomb project in wartime, would be needed. And unforeseen complications could raise that cost even higher.

WHY DO WE NEED A MORE POWERFUL BOMB?

Officials who make U. S. policy aren't sure that we do. They are now weighing the military and psychological advantages of a far biger bomb against its probable high cost.

COULD IT DESTROY, SAY, ALL OF NEW YORK CITY?

Yes easily. It could replace half a dozen uranium bombs for an undertaking like that.

COULD A HYDROGEN BOMB WRECK TWO CITIES, SUCH AS CHICAGO AND DETROIT?

No, you still would need two bombs, unless the cities were close together. Even 1,000 square miles is only an area about 30 miles long, 35 wide.

THEORETICALLY, COULD IT DESTROY A WHOLE AREA LIKE NEW ENGLAND?

No. Even if the explosion were powerful enough, the bomb could not be exploded at a high-enough altitude to cover thousands of miles of the earth's curved surface. That's true at the present stage of aircraft and missile development.

IN PEACETIME, COULD IT BLOW UP MOUNTAINS OR DIG CANALS?

Like the uranium bomb, its radioactivity would make it too hazardous and ineffcient as a peacetime explosive.

IS IT USEFUL FOR ANYTHING BUT BOMBING?

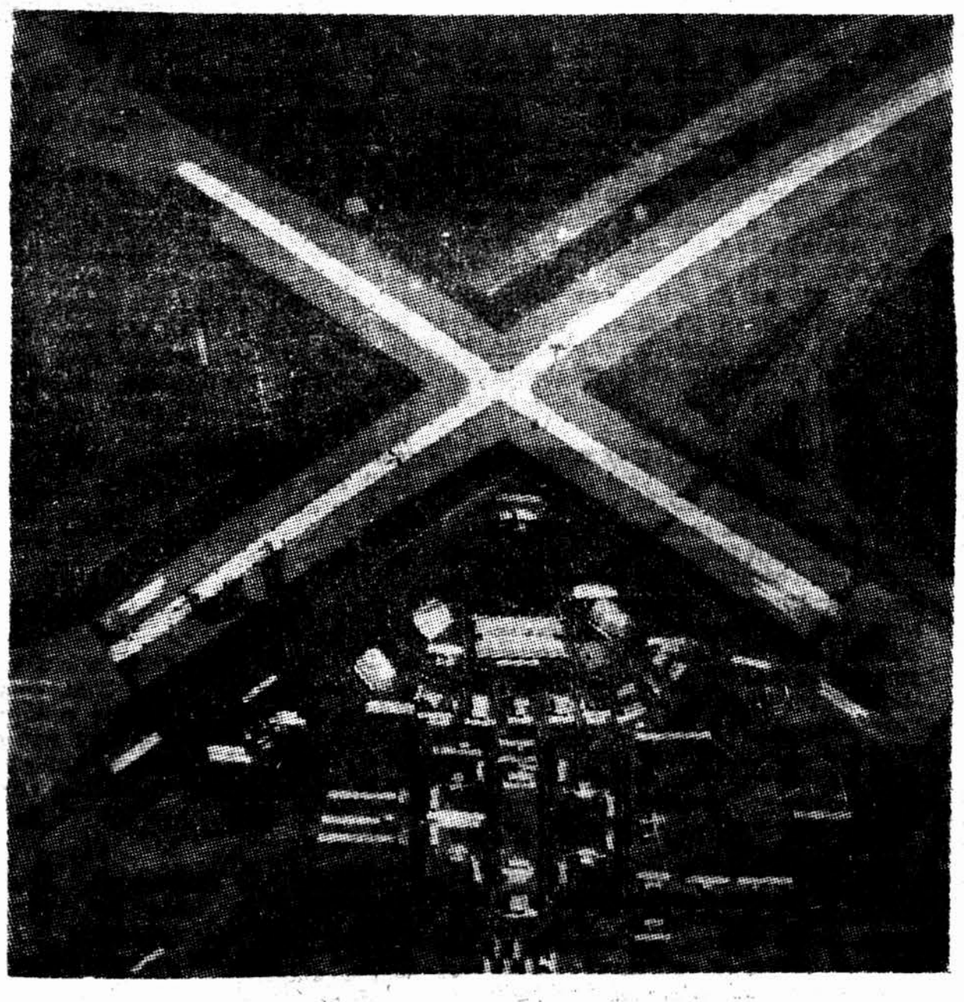
No, it would have no other use as far as scientists now can predict.

HOW ABOUT ITS VALUE AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL WEAPON?

That's another story. If Russia were to develop a hydrogen bomb, it would be an added threat in the "cold war." so that the incentive for U. S. to develop one would be increased.

WHO WILL DECIDE WHETHER U. S. WILL DEVELOP THE NEW-TYPE BOMB?

The decision, one way or the other, must be made by President Truman. But Congress retains veto power, could withhold funds for any hydrogen-bomb project approved by the President.



A photograph of a layout of a modern Air Force Station on the lines of which the future I.A.F. stations will be modelled.

TWENTY YEARS AFTER

(Continued from Page 3)

Irwin Pact was concluded and an official communique emanated on March 5, 1931. Boiled down, the pact agreed upon the discontinuance of civil disobedience and a Round Table Conference with the full participation of the Congress to mould the future of India. Much had been said and more written about the second RTC both before and after the Gandhi-Irwin negotiations. But for sheer ungallantry and mischief the vile prose of Churchill stood unsurpassed. On the eve of Gandhi-Irwin parleyes, he shed tears over "the 'nauseating' and humiliating spectacle of this one-time Innner Temple lawyer, now seditious fakir, striding half-naked upto the steps of Viceroy's palace, there to negotiate and to parley on equal terms with the representative of the King Emperor."

Gandhiji and Churchill are no doubt world figures now, with two different ideologies that are poles apart. The 'naked fakir' —symbolic of human simplicity — is there before the world's gaze a shining example of Peace and, therefore, an object of admiration and emulation. But it required, on the other hand, a world war to lift Churchill to tragic heights. Of war and violence, he is symbolic.

THE lessons of Dandi left a mark on the British. It brought home to His Majesty's Government that, among other things, Gandhiji had in civil disobedience a discriminate Frankenstein at his command and, therefore, its approach to the 'naked fakir' should henceforth be with more caution and less intrigues.

BAD TYPES

"I've had the same taxi driver three days running. The first time he took me to the film company, the second time to have lunch at the House of Commons and when I asked him to come to the BBC this evening, he was a bit startled. 'Lady,' he said, 'you do go to some funny places. You want to be careful you don't get mixed up with no bad types'."

VIRGINIA FIELD, THE ACTRESS.

PLIGHT OF INDIAN EMPLOYEES IN PERSIA

(Continued from Page 10)

taking the matter up in a Court of Law because of the frustrating delay and the cost in money and time involved before things can be straightened out.

In this connection, it is apparent that the Government of India have failed to pursue policies and implement promises to safeguard the rights and interests of the Indians working for the oil barons in the Persian Gulf; this too, despite, reports from their own officers and the repeated exposures in the Indian press. Will the Government wake up and ginger up their External Affairs Department and the Directorate-General of Emigrants to take the necessary action?

NO PLACE LIKE HOME

"I'd like to say this to you; see as much as you can of the world, but remember always your own heritage. Do not cut yourself off completely from your own country, for a man is very like a plant; he must have roots, even though they lie in stony ground."

JOHN MORRIS, THE AUTHOR.

DIABETES

"MADHURANI" treats even the most dangerous type of diabetes. It has been proved useful in some obstinate cases. If there is much sugar in the urine or one feels very thirsty or there are eruptions over the body it is suggested that in such cases "MADHURANI" should be used. It will stop the sugar and thirst the very first day and in a few days the dangerous disease will be cured. Price Rs 11/4/-, postal charges separate.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By. J. C. MAITRA

★

WISDOM AT HOCKEY HEADQUARTERS—TEAMS SELECTED BY INSTINCT—MANAGER FOR IGNORANCE—RAILWAY CONCESSIONS—INVITATION TOURNAMENT, A FLOP—UPSETS CAUSED BY BHOPAL—NATIONAL SPORTS FUND.

THE B.P.H.A. has come out at last with a list of players who are to make the journey shortly to Bhopal to contend for the National Hockey Championship. Surprising as it may seem, six of those originally invited by the Selectors for trial have been dropped and three new ones who did not catch their fancy earlier have found place among the chosen sixteen!

A sort of an eye-wash of a trial match was staged at the Cooperage on Saturday last. Some of the invited players did not turn out probably thinking that they were not likely to get a square deal at the hands of the selectors. Most prominent among them was Leslie Woodcock of the Lusitanians. It is no wonder therefore that he has been omitted from the list.

However that may be, the manner of putting forth the probables and possibles teams in the trial match left much to be desired. It was clear that those who were to appear in the Provincial team at Bhopal were on one side and those who were on trial on the other. Consequently, seriousness on the part of the chosen ones was lacking.

Farce Of A Trial

What the selectors should have done was to fix up the probable team in their minds tentatively,—as they had apparently done—and should have placed the defenders on one side and the forwards on the other. Then there would have proper test for all these men. Those who failed to make their mark should have been left out.

I concede that one such match is not good enough for a fair trial. For that the selectors are to be blamed for not arranging more of them. I fail to understand why the selectors invited players like Kenny Lefebour, Albert Middlecoat, Anthony Braganza, George Pereira, Lourdes D'Costa and J. Fernandez for a trial at all if they were to be dropped at the first call of asking. If they were not to be given a fair opportunity to prove their mettle or merit, why invite them at all?

Selections By Instinct?

It also needs a good deal of explaining away how Frank Correa, Rosario Fernandez and Joe D'Mello, who were originally left out of consideration by the selectors, came to be in the team. In what way did they prove superior to those left out? Was one performance in the trial match enough to prove their high abilities and sterling qualities which many more previous outings failed to display?

It is no wonder therefore there is considerable dissatisfaction everywhere over the final selections. Many people declaim that favouritism—rather than just appreciation of merits—weighed heavily with the selectors. If they were conscientious and wide-awake to their duties and responsibilities they would have been more careful, scrupulous and pain-staking in discharging them. I cannot compliment them for the way they have done their job.

Far From Best

I do not for a moment suggest that their selections should meet with universal approbation. That is an impossible task. There will be some people always who would disagree with you. But that does not mean that you should pick out your men in a partial or haphazard manner. There is a system to be followed in such a case. When that is not done criticism is bound to overwhelm you.

General opinion is that S. Menezies, Rozario Fernandez, Caesar Gomes, Ivor Abraham, Frank Correa and Joe D'Mello should not have been chosen without a hotter trial. Nor the claims of N. Mendonca, Albert Middlecoat, Francis Gama, Louis Vaz, Leslie Woodcock and Anthony Braganza should have been brushed aside so summarily and unceremoniously.

There is not the least doubt that the team that will go to Bhopal will not be the strongest that Bombay can field. It is rumoured that Walter D'Souza, the Captain-elect, and Reggie Rodrigues, Maxie Vaz may not be able to make the trip to Bhopal owing to leave difficulties. If that really happens, our team will be weakened a great deal.

National Delayed

I hear that the Inter-Provincial tournament has been postponed by about ten days. Bhopal has not vouchsafed any reason to the public or to the competing associations for the inordinate delay. Bombay's programme was arranged according to the dates originally fixed by the IHF. It was praiseworthy no doubt on the part of Bhopal to take over the responsibility of conducting the Men's National—as well as the Women's competition—at a short notice.

But that does not entitle it to alter the dates according to its own sweet will or whims. It is feared that East Punjab and Bangalore teams, who have entered for the Invitation Tournament may not come here owing to this delay. That will ruin this competition. It will also seriously affect the Aga Khan Cup, our premier tournament, which is due to start on March 27, as it will clash with the Beighton Cup of Calcutta. Frantic efforts are being made by the BPHA to persuade Bhopal to stick to the original dates.

Solidify The Team

Meanwhile, the BPHA would do well to give plenty of practice to the selected men so that they may be hammered into a solid combination before they depart for Bhopal. After all it is teamwork and team-spirit which play a vital part in the success of a team. No amount of individual brilliance or personal superiority can bring victory to your door. So no stone should be left unturned—even at this late stage—to achieve the glorious object—the national title—which has eluded Bombay for the last three years.

Much will depend on the choice of Manager of the team. Not only he should be a sound and experienced judge of the game, but he should be able to infuse a spirit of camaradere among all the members of the team. It is a bane of our sporting teams and players that they do not observe discipline to the fullest extent. That has been the main cause of their downfall. The manager must be able to enforce it on all occasions.

I need hardly add that, despite the above-mentioned defects, the team will go to Bhopal with the best wishes of all.

'Lusis' Throw Bombshell

The Lusitanians have thrown a veritable bombshell on the unsuspecting public by withdrawing their team from the Invitation Tournament which is now on at the Cooperage. Besides being the Senior League and Provincial Champions they are the most popular outfit in the city. Their absence from the competition will rob of it most of its glamour and attraction.

The reason for this sudden step is stated to be the injury to some of their players and transfer of others to rival teams. I have no doubt that these causes are bound to weaken their combination considerably. But that is no justification for crying off. They have plenty of junior players on their list who may be given a chance to fight out their battle as best as they can. They may be defeated. That should not, however, deter them from playing the game for sports' sake. It will not lower their reputation but enhance it on the contrary.

Consternation In Women's Camp

The selection of the women's team for the National Championship has also caused a good deal of surprise in the local hockey circles. Many people are asking how Louise Lynn, Dorothy Adams and Cecilia De Souza, came to be omitted from the list. For the last-named the selectors may have an excuse that the Lusitanians have been fielding her in all sorts of positions this season which has undoubtedly spoiled her game to a certain extent. Still her attainments are of such a high order that she has the capacity to outshine most of her rivals in the attacking line.

A glaring injustice has however been done in "Cissis" case as well as that of the other two. When selections are made without a fair trial, this is bound to happen. In the present instance, no trial of any sort was offered to any of the players. Almost all of them were chosen on the strength of past reputations or casual performances.

This will be the weakest combination ever to be fielded by Bombay to fight for the Championship. Let us hope that the chosen ones led by Eve Edwards will defend our title with as much zeal, courage and pertinacity as their predecessors had done before them for the last three years. Best of luck, Eva!

More Landslides

Since writing the above, I understand that Pansy Thomas, Pat Hickson, Pat Brown and Delma Johnson have expressed their inability to join the team as they are unable to obtain leave from their offices at such a short notice. This is a shock which has dumbfounded the powers that be. They cannot replace Pancy the little "Atom Bomb", by any means, as she has no peer in the whole country—let alone Bombay. Her absence will weaken Bombay's defence by fifty per cent.

Eleventh hour efforts are being made to rope in suitable substitutes for all these girls. It is very likely Sheila Fergusson and Dorothy Adams of the Greys will fill up two of the vacancies. But who will be the others is difficult to predict. With sentiments, rather than judgment, playing the vital part in the matter of selections, anybody may be picked up at the last moment.

Why Class III?

There is a lot of grouse among the members of the teams that they have to travel by class three instead of class two. It is said that concessions are allowed by the Railways only in classes one and three. It is not permitted in class two. Now that the old second class has been re-introduced in the shape of class II Special, I do not see any reason why the old concession to the sporting teams should not be restored.

I had suggested in these columns long ago that a deputation of representatives of some, if not all, of the National Controlling bodies should wait on the Railway Minister of the Government of India and put up their grievance before him. I have no doubt he will see the reasonableness of the demand and concede it straight away. It needs only some representative people to put up their case. Unless that is done, how can the complaint be removed? It is certainly a legitimate grievance on the part of the players. But we cannot expect the BPHA, with its slender resources, to meet the heavy charges for Class I travel, although its officials may travel by same or even by air at the expense of the Association.

Stranger As Manager

Many people have been asking what made the BPHA Committee select John Nunes as Manager of the Women's team. When I asked John about it, he said he was himself surprised when he saw his name in the papers in this connection. As far as I am aware, Nunes is not connected with any Women's team or interested in the promotion of Women's hockey as such in Bombay. I doubt if any of the Women players know him at all, or he knows any one of them personally.

Then why has he been selected? Does it mean that the Committee could not find a suitable person to undertake this responsibility? Or, is it because of the Class III travel, nobody is willing to avail himself of the opportunity? If the management of our provincial sides are left in such untrained and inexperienced hands how can we hope to succeed? I have nothing against Nunes personally. But he is certainly not the man for the job. They might as well have sent even willing N. N. Guta, who chaperoned Bombay's soccer team to Calcutta last year with conspicuous success by a prompt return the next day!

Invitation Tournament A Flop

The latest news about the Invitation tournament is indeed disheartening. In addition to the famous Lusitanians, the Hindusthan Aircraft Factory from Bangalore have withdrawn from the competition. And the redoubtable East Punjab team who won the Aga Khan Cup last season, are not likely to figure in it. It will be composed of some unknown military personnel.

With the Delhi Independents showing a mediocre variety of hockey, the tournament has been reduced to a flop. I am afraid the BPHA is in for a terrible loss this season. Of course this is not a new thing in the recent chapters of its history. It will only add another luminous page to its efficiency!

National Sports Fund

The National Sports Fund, as given out by me in these columns last month, has come into being now through the instrumentality of Sri Morarji Desai, our Home and Revenue Minister. The Race meeting was held at Mahaluxmi last Sunday. What the proceeds will amount to I do not know yet. A lot will depend on the decision of the Government of India in regard to their claim of Income Tax on it. If they forego it, which I earnestly hope they will, the amount may be four or five lakhs of rupees.

When I asked Morarjibhai about further developments on Wednesday last, he told me that he had not decided anything further yet. Terms and conditions for the administration of the Fund will be laid down and the Trustees appointed when the money reaches the hand of the Government. One thing is certain that it will not be available for meeting the extravagant claims or expenditures of anybody.

I would like the Government to appoint persons who are sincerely interested in sport. It would be a good thing if the Government nominate a representative on each of the State Associations. Then they will be in a better position to deal with the applications for financial help. Constituted as most of these bodies are at present, this safeguard is absolutely necessary.

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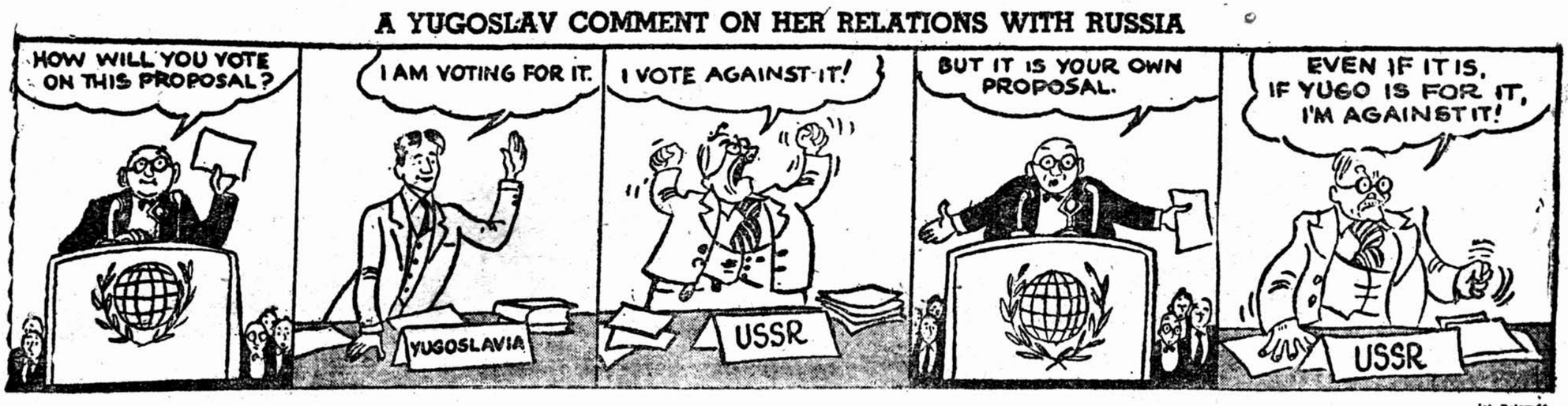
A YUGOSLAV COMMENT ON HER RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA


HOW WILL YOU VOTE ON THIS PROPOSAL?
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I VOTE AGAINST IT!
USSR
BUT IT IS YOUR OWN PROPOSAL.
EVEN IF IT IS, IF YUGO IS FOR IT, I'M AGAINST IT!
USSR

Jez, Belgrade

SHORT STORY

The Man Who Sold His Name

By GERHARD

DR. Adinarayan opened the door, *while his wife slipped into the kichen. His curiosity that had left him no peace since Thursday,* would be satisfied at last. Why did this Mangaldas, who was so rich (as his wife judged from his "silken suit"), want to see HIM, so unimportant a person, He was rather nervous as he undid the bolt — as a matter of fact the bolt appeared to be unusually stiff. His hands actually trembled as he fumbled with it, but when it finally slipped back, the sharp click brought him to himself and he was quite calm as he opened the door—outwardly at least.

"Please come in Mr. Mangaldas. It is a humble home but everyone is welcome." Dr. Adinarayan led the heavily built, dark, perspiring visitor into the room

"Please take your seat." Dr. Adinarayan pulled out a rickety chair. Mr. Mangaldas' hand darted involuntarily for his handkerchief, but then he quickly bethought himself and plumped down on the chair. He shot a nervous glance at his host, but Dr. Adinarayan had not noticed anything. He was far too excited to mark such things, and would not have taken offence, even if he had. Pushing aside the pile of papers and books on the table he seated himself opposite his guest.

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Mr. Mangaldas lened back in his chair. "So you got my card? I left it with your wife on Thursday."

That was rather an unfruitful beginning for Dr. Adinarayan who merely said "Yes."

"She must have described me as a big Seth?" twinkled the visitor.

"Well to be honest, she concluded that you must be a millionaire."

"That is not so far from the truth", smiled Mr. Mangaldas. "I had quite a bit of trouble finding your place, — as a matter of fact I did not find you,—my driver did. It is really a marvel how he found his way through all these gullies"

A little curly head peeped out from the kichen. Mr. Mangaldas played peek-a-boo, with an imaginary wall between him and the little fellow, and finally turning to Dr. Adinarayan asked." Is that your little boy?"

"Yes", beamed Dr. Adinarayan, "Krishnamurthi, come here. Let the gentleman see you". The head disappeared, but after a moment a shy little boy, with a very busy finger in his nose, edged up to the strange man. Mr. Mangaldas patted his head. "You have some bigger children too, isn't it? Is he the youngest?"

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"Yes. I have five others. Two are girls. They are all quite big now. One girl is in the medical college already"

Mr. Mangaldas nodded slowly, and mused, "It must be pretty difficult. The times are so hard for the middle classes. The salaries have not been increased in relation to the high cost of living. It must all be so expensive for you—most of all their education."

"Yes we are finding it very hard to make both ends meet. With all my tutions and my spare-time typing, it still does not seem to work out properly. I have really begun to wonder if a Ph. D. is really worth anything. I am trying so HARD to give my children a chance in life, so that they can be better off than we are now. *But when I look at myself.....I wonder.....is it worth sending children to school and college?...*They will just become clerks, or perhaps a poorly paid professor at the most, like their father. There IS no honest way. Perhaps I should sell my soul to the devil".

Mr. Mangaldas nodded. "I understand.....perhaps I can help you." He held out a packet of cigarettes, "Do you smoke?"

"Thank you".

Mr. Mangaldas pulled out another, and lit them both. After a puff or two, he leaned back in his chair.

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"Dr. Adinarayan", he began, "I want to tell you a little about myself. I come from a very rich family, yes.....your wife was right in judging that I was very wealthy or rather am, as a matter of fact I have trebled the amount my father had. When I finished school, my father put me into college, but I never got on there. In school they were strict at least, and I passed my matric at the third attempt, with a lot of coaching. But here I was free. The picnics, dramas, societies and friends were all that held my attention. I bought popularity, and had all the company I wanted. But I could not even do my F. A. I tried four times, then I gave up. Perhaps I would have had a fifth try, had I not been caught copying in the finals. The principal took a very serious view of the matter and expelled me from the college. Of course he had a long list of other reasons for this, but the real truth was, I believe,.....he envied me, and wanted to crush a rich man's son for once, just for the satisfaction of having done it once, and to a VERY rich one TOO. I did not try to join another college. But today I rue it. Rue what? My lightheartedness of course! Yet I think that I should perhaps pity myself for stupidity. I was never bright at my studies. I was only bright at making money. Yes, today I have three times as much as my father had, when he lay on his dying bed." He smiled and drew a few puffs. Then he leaned forward suddely and looked Dr. Adinarayan straight in the eye. "I have bought all I ever wanted —except—except a degree." There was a fierce glint in his eyes: "I want to buy yours!"

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Dr. Adinarayan was startled. He looked disbelievingly at his guest for a moment...then he smiled. "Mr. Mangaldas! Are you joking? You have just told me yourself, that a degree is the only thing you cannot buy."

Mr. Mangaldas scanned him for a moment, and then said in a quiet deliberate tone. "It is very simple. I shall change my name to yours. You are established here and do not require your certificates any longer. I intend to go to America next year, and shall be known there as Dr. Adinarayan. I will settle down there, and no one will ever suspect anything. I have very few relatives over here. I do not need much contact with them After a few years I will tell them that I am Dr. Adinarayan. They will think that I have changed my name for some reason or the other and that I have studied for my degree in the States. In America, if there are any doubts about the degree. I will present your certificates. Forgery would be much safer you may think—but I have reflected carefully. This is the safest way. You see if some one in America doubts the certificates, an enquiry will be sent to India. And then.....A forgery would be detected at once, but here.....all will be in order. And nobody is likely to remember the notification in the gazette, as a matter of fact practically no one reads that part of the gazette, and....."

"Now LISTEN..." Dr. Adinarayan tried to put in a sentence but he was not heard, for, Mangaldas had warmed up so much that he could not hear anything. His words were coming fast and eager, he was setting his long planned scheme into operation, he could not afford to stop half-way...he would spoil all his chances. He was at the climax now.

".....and for that," continued Mangaldas, "I will give you ten thousand rupees. You need not assume my name, as a matter of fact you can keep your name. All I want is your papers, papers which you have probably not looked at for years and will never need again for you are fixed up in a college with a good job, and ... you can invest the money, and perhaps finally give up your post. You can give your children all the education they need, if you use this money wisely. I want nothing in exchange, nothing except your papers. And of course you must keep your mouth shut . If you talk, you get into the same trouble as I, and you can't afford it with the family to look after.....I might manage to buy myself free, but not you." He spoke in a tempo now." You lose nothing, you gain the ten thousand rupees, think man, ten thousand rupees for nothing. It is all so simple. A notification in the gazette for me, and the thing is done. Then I am happy. Don't be a fool. Take this chance. It will never come again. Make your Ph. D. worth something Come, come ...All right I will give you fifteen thousand ... twenty thousand.....twenty thousands."

Then he stopped abruptly, and leaned back to watch the effect.

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Dr. Adinarayan's head spun. Everything seemed to sway around him. Mr. Mangaldas' face was only a blurred outline to him. The room was a haze. He stared unbelievingly at the figure in front of him. Gradually things came into focus again, but then in strange forms and shapes, isolated, distorted, like the surrealist paintings he had seen and never understood. He looked at his child. The little fellow seemed to say, "Please, Daddy, do it for me." Those bright little eyes seemed to plead for the money. There might be no money when he grew up. Perhaps his daddy would be long dead when money was needed for his education. Yes money, and here it was. All ready for the taking. Something so easy, so simple.....should he?

Then his nonour predominated. BLACKMARKETEER! The word shot through his head. He looked at his visitor. His fat was the fat he had squeezed from the poor. Even as he looked at that huge face, the glint in those eyes became terrifying, greenish almost. The ears grew longer and longer, the eager smile turned into an ugly grin, the leering lips seemed to drip first with saliva and then with blood.....Was he the devil who had come to buy his soul?

The scene changed again. There was Gopal, and Krishnamurthi, and the rest of the eager faces, of his wife,.....all pleading for the money. Yes, he would be able to buy his wife many lovely sarees, —she deserved them. And he might even buy some nice clothes for himself, perhaps even a sharkskin suit, as as guest had. Then there were his children, who were ever asking for annas.....

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Suddenly they all vanished. He saw only one thing. A big wad of notes on the table. That wad seemed to radiate happiness. He was fascinated by that pile of paper. Very slowly his hand got on to the table, and began to creep, trembling, towards it. It came closer, and closer. Then he felt sick, all of a sudden and his hand stopped .....but not quite. He WANTED it to stop, but it just crept forward all the same. No, it was NOT moving! But strange to say it got closer to the wad all the time. He looked on weakly as his fingers came closer to the little fortune. It semed to be an infinite period, Suddenly there was contact! A thrill shot through his whole body. He withdrew his fingers a little, then he touched the pile again, ever so lightly. He stroked it gently, looking up to Mangaldas with a silly meek face Mangaldas smiled genially. Dr. Adinarayan hesitated, and smiled back sheepishly , as if to ask, "Shall I?" Mangaldas gave a little nod. Dr. Adinarayan touched it once again, and suddenly, the twinkling of an tye —he snached the wad towards himself. "Done! It is done!" he cried out." A moment later, he, however, added, "But are you sure that I run no risk?"

Mr. Mangaldas patted him on the shoulder, and smiled "None at all".

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In a few minutes the papers were handed over. They were in the neat envelope Dr. Adinarayan had put them into years ago. Mr. Mangaldas glanced over them, while the professor put back the other things into the trunk, and pushed it back under the bed. Mr. Mangaldas having got what he wanted, did not linger on,—perhaps he was not quite sure about Dr. Adinarayan's decision .....he MIGHT change his mind.

As he squeezed Dr. Adinarayan's hand, he looked seriously into his face, "If you tell just one person... well, you know what follows."

Dr. Adinarayan nodded very gravely. "I know.....trust me! Well, good-bye and good luck.....and thank you very much....." "Wait" —he suddenly grasped his visitors hand again "how did you come to pick on me?"

Mangaldas heaved a sigh of relief — he had really thought that the professor was going to change his mind after all. A little smile lit up his face. He looked at Dr Adinarayan for a long moment, and finally said. "How did I pick on you? Ah, how did I pick on you? That, my friend, is a little secret. Yes, I knew that I would not fail with.....but why.... and how .... no. I shan't tell you."

He brightened up, gave the

(Continued on Page 29)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

BARI CHIEF MEETS PRESIDENT

THE annual general meeting of the All-India Balkan-Ji-Bari was successfully held on February 26. Members arrived from all parts of India, and besides other business, the annual report and the audited statement of accounts were adopted at the meeting. Unfortunately, Shri B. G. Kher, our President, had to go away to Poona for some important work, and he sent a beautiful message. Others who sent messages were Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Shri Mohanlal Saksena, Shri Keshav Dev Malaviya, Shrimati Saraladevi Sarabhai and Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai. The meeting was held under the presidentship of Lady M. R. Masani. Here are the extracts from the report which, I am sure, will interest you

This report for practical purposes is from December 1949 to January, 1950. In the meanwhile, the Republic has been established in this country, and India must now advance, like every other free country of the world, in all its spheres of activities. The Children's Cause is no small one, and

Obituary

The Balkann-Ji-Bari family lost during the year three of its worthy members:

Syed Abdulla Brelvi was one of those first few persons in Bombay who showed interest in the organisation and encouraged the publication of the Children's Corner in the "Bombay Chronicle". It was he who introduced the Balkan-Ji-Bari to many a person in India, and his love for Children's Cause was unique.

Bhai Mooicnand Parmar was another enthusiastic worker for the children's cause who helped to establish the first Balkan-Ji-Bari centre in the Bombay Province at Khar. He was its first Secretary and also the first Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari as well as the Secretary of the All-India Children's Gathering that was held in Bombay in 1938

Balkan-ji-Bari President, Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, with President of the Indian Republic Dr. Rajendra Prasad (left).

Rao Saheb N. N. Ayer was a Member of the Bombay Provincial Council as well as the Secretary of the Matunga Balkan-Ji-Bari, and helped the organisation in various ways.

May their souls ever rest in peace is our humble prayer to the Almighty!

A General Review

After our last annual general meeting and other functions organised during the occasion at Delhi, where so much enthusiasm was shown by the Balkan-Ji-Bari workers and inspiration given by our topmost leaders, including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri C. Rajagopalachari, a substantial progress has been made in our activities.

During the year under report, efforts were specially made for starting a Children's Home for the displaced orphan boys and girls, and the scheme is about to materialise. The Auto-Educator Sets are now ready, and their sale will begin soon. The Balkan-Ji-Bari badges have been made available since long. The Children's Charter still required to be popularised. The Children's Town Exhibition had to be abandoned on account of certain very unavoidable circumstances. The Balkan-Ji-Bari is co-operating with the U.N.A.C. organisation in all possible ways. Contacts with the children's organisations in foreign countries have been further extended, and lot of informative and educational material received from or through them as well as from this country was distributed to the different Provincial Balan-Ji-Baris.

It is a matter for gratification to note that from among the resolutions passed at the Delhi Conference, one at least has found favour with the Government who have made certain amendments in the Cinematograph Act, classifying films into two sets, one universal (meant for all) and the other for adults only, according to the recommendation made in the said resolution.

We have had the privilege this year of having Shri C. Rajagopalachari and Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya as our Honorary Patrons. One more Patron and four more Sympathisers were enrolled, bringing the total to five patrons, two Donors (no increase in them) and 28 Sympathisers.

The approximate estimates of the merbership numbers in different Provinces are: The Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari has about 8,000 members, the U.P. Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari about 1,000 members, the Delhi Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari about 800 members, and the Gujerat Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari about 2,200 members

The Committee appointed to discuss and decide the ways and means of expanding the Balkan-Ji-Bari Movement and activities reported that the Balkan-Ji-Bari work at Bombay should be consolidated, that a journal is essential for the organisation and that a training class may be held for the workers We are glad that the Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari has now a regular office of its own in the Fort area and its journal "PUSHPA" is being reorganised. Also it is organising a periodical training class in theory and practice.

According to the report of the Sub-Committee appionted for the furtherance of the cause of Pre-Primary Education, it has been decided that the cases of the Bal Mandirs desirous of working under the auspices of this Society should be brought before the Governing Council and considered on their individual merits. So far eight Bal Mandirs have thus been recognised.

The report of the Sub-Committee entrusted with the Constitutions of the different Provincial Balkan-Ji-Baris and Balkan-Ji-Bari Units has suggested uniform draft of constitution for them.

For giving a practical shape to the establishment of the Children's University, certain difficulties came in the way, specially the withdrawal of an offer of a donation of Rs. 25,000, and the scheme, therefore, is still under the consideration of the Sub-Committee appointed for that purpose.

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari has done a great thing by carrying on work for the children's recreation and education in different Relief Camps, where it started Balkan-Ji-Bari Centres and Bal Mandirs. Besides, its Centre for the Prevention of Delinquency in Children at Kasarwadi is going on as strong as ever. It continues to give scholarships for studies to its needy members.

The Delhi Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari has kept up its pace, and particular mention may be made of the Variety Entertainment Programmes, Bal Melas, and other such functions arranged by its different Units from time to time. The U.P. Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari has prepared a scheme of medical relief to all its Primary Members. It is proud of Pandit Jawaharlal's recent visit to Kanpur, where the Prime Minister attended a huge gathering of children, and spoke very highly of the work and activities of the Balkan-Ji-Bari. The Gujerat Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari has given special attention to the improvement of children's physique.

General Secretary's Work

The General Secretary is actively connected with the Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari and its affiliated Units through personal contacts, and with the Delhi, U.P, and Gujerat Provincial Balkan-Ji-Baris through regular correspondence. He visited the Headquarters of the Gujerat and Delhi Provincial Balkan-Ji-Baris, and attended the U.P. Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari Workers' Conference at Agra. Shri Rasik F. Shah visited some centres of the U.P. and Delhi Provincial Balkan-Ji-Baris, on bhalf of the All-India Balkan-Ji-Bari, and Shri L. N. Saxena, General Secretary, U.P. Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari, visited the National Headquarters at Bombay.

A great need is felt for a central place at Bombay fully equipped with a library, a museum, a handicrafts unit, a playground, and other important necessities of child life and let us hope, we shall soon be able to establish it.

Have You Joined?

Who have not yet joined this Great Brotherhood? And why have you delayed? Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms of the Balkan-Ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, by writing to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, your full name and address and age and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel happy and proud to join this premier All-India Children's Association!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada
"GULISTAN," KHAR.
BOMBAY 21.

Members of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, who held their annual general meeting recently in the Committee Room of the Bombay Secretariat.

THE MAN WHO SOLD HIS NAME

hand in his, a tight squeeze, turn-on his heel...and was gone. Dr. Adinarayan, stood at his door, tightly clutching his treasure, and looked bewildered — down the stairs which were now empty. The stairs which were now empty again. The purr of self-starter in the compound brought him to himself. His daze disappeared with a 'pop!' as it were, and he suddenly realized that he had t-w-e-n-t-y t-h-o-u-s-a-n-d r-u-p-e-e-s in his hand.

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He involuntarily pushed it under his coat, glancing around nervously ..... No! Nobody had seen him. Or had someone? Perhaps... perhaps...someone who would tell? ...Someone who would rob him?... Kill him for the money? He cowered against the wall, and reflected. Yes...he must open a bank account. If some one asked him what would he say? Mangaldas should have told him...Ah, ...a relative died and left him some money. Dr. Adinarayan felt quite pleased with himself—that was THE reply. He felt quite proud of inventing a story so quickly. We must remember that his life had been without lies, before we smile at his pride.

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Weeks ran into months. Things had changed very much for the Adinarayans. Dr. Adinarayan had given up his job. He did not quite know why he did that, but..... somehow.....somehow, it was below his dignity to work. He would be an investor.....he would concentrate his energy on business. Unfortunately nothing prospective enough had turned up in all these months, but it would presently.

In the meantime he was living on a little of the money, just a little. No! Indeed! He would not think of living on THAT money. He would live on the income on his investments, not the whole though, for part of it was he invested in further schemes. But as long as he had not found anything suitable, he could afford to spend a few hundreds of the twenty thousand. He was busy of course, looking for something suitable —though other things occupied a fair amount of his time—things that he had not known before. His studies on Vikramaditya, had of course fallen into neglect. As a matter of fact he had not touched the subject all these months

His little fortune was reflected in many ways. They all wore better clothes,——cotton sarees were of course no longer good enough for Mrs. Adinarayan, who had become a "real lady" now. Yes, she no longer had to do the house work, for they had a servant now. And she always went out in a gharry now, which was quite often—for there were so many things to do in town. — things she had not known. They had of course not changed their little flat...It was so difficult to get another, and Dr. Adinarayan was too wise to squander his money on 'Pugree'...why. ...a few thousand rupees would be needed for that. Yes, he was not stupid enough to waste his money in this way.....but,.....but unfortunately he was not "penny-wise", which he discovered to his regret one day—when it was too late.

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His son suddenly wanted to buy a motorbyke. Just an ordinary one even a second hand one, he said. At first Dr. Adinarayan refused, but as the boy left him no peace he finally agreed. The boy had seen one for six hundred, a bargain.....how could he refuse him? So he gave him the cheque. But when he came home that evening he found not a motorbyke, but a very upset boy—the bank had refused to pay him—there were only, yes ONLY, fifty seven rupees six annas and four pies standing to the name of Dr. Adinarayan!

Impossible! But when Dr. Adinarayan checked up at the bank, and reflected a little, he realized that it was true. But where had the money gone? He had not bought a car, nor a house..... (anway there was hardly enough for either, to start with). Sqandered? No, it could not be. Did he not have SOMETHING of value?

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(Continued from Page 25)

There was his watch, and his wife's and...and, a few good suits that he could pawn or sell,...and...Dr. Adinarayan felt sick.

He sat with his head buried in his hands at the table at home. Nothing, nothing of value bought—twenty thousand rupees, wasted. Why, why had he not invested the money months ago, when it was still there. His mind ran over the worthless trifles, the long digested delicacies, the silly little amusements.....things that were gone, gone like the little fortune he once held....Were those things really worth the money? Now that they had faded, there was nothing left. For a while, his mind was blank.....

He would have to work again, yes that was the solution. They would 'have' to take him back in the college. Yes He still had his doctorate, Mangaldas had only bought his certificates, not his degree, not that which went to make it up. The thought was cheering. He would apply again. Then he would have his old pay, and, well they would learn to live the old way again. It had not been so bad after all.

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"Yes, of course, Dr. Adinarayan," said the principal, "I shall try to engage you as a lecturer. Your old post is unfortunately filled up by someone else, a very capable person, to whom I cannot give notice to put you back. But since you were with us so long, and have such good qualifications, I'll squeeze you in somewhere. Of course you will have to apply again."

"A letter will do, is it not?" insisted Dr. Adinarayan.

"Yes of course, a letter of application, with the original certificates—you know what we want," smiled the principal.

"But, you see, I have—that is to say I do not have my certificates with me at the moment. As a matter of fact, I don't think that I will be able to produce them. Can you not engage me directly, I mean without certificates—you know my qualifications."

"Dr. Adinarayan, you know that we must all follow the regulations—I would take you, but I am also bound. Why, what has happened to them?"

"Why, they were,....er....burnt, yes, that's it—they were burnt, destroyed in a fire a fire we had at home. You know what I mean, don't you?" Dr. Adinarayan gulped. He felt very hot, and the collar of his coat hurt him, furthermore the tie was a bit too tight. And 'was' that chair hard!

"I understand. Why.....then give us duplicates", suggested the principal.

"Duplicates? Yes, oh yes, I will get duplicates" Dr. Adinarayan felt relieved. "Well, thank you, Dr. Sitaram Good morning".

"Good morning, I promise to do my best."

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The next four days were very busy for Dr. Adinarayan but by the weekend he had got together all the certificates he needed. It was a warm Sunday morning, and he was sorting them for the next day.

"It has all been so easy" he mused as he sat at the table. He looked out of the window for a moment, and smiled. "Why" he thought, "I could sell these again and make another fortune, and then get triplicates." He began to hum a little tune.

But something kept returning to his mind. "Why should I not sell these too?"

Obviously Dr. Adinarayan was a fool. But men will be fools, and the rest of the day was spent racking his brains to find a new customer!

That evening he had not hit upon anything suitable, and above all, safe. How could he find another fool who would pay thousands for his certificates? Of course he could not expect someone else to come to him, as Mangaldas did. He would have to find the customer himself. For one moment he thought of blackmailing Mangaldas, but, that rascal knew all too well that he would get off relatively easily, if the matter came to light. "I'll get it worst," thought our professor. None of the people he knew would ever dream of entering into such a bargain. And they were too poor anyway. This time he would of course not be content with twenty thousand But how 'could' a customer be found? Those papers could not be peddled from door to door.

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Next morning he was glancing over the morning papers, half absentminded—when his eyes fell on one of those advertisements that tell you that a certain professor so-and-so, can heal you, of diseases, both real and imaginary, with the help of his supernatural powers. That gave him an idea. Advertise!

He got busy at once.

Wednesday's papers saw the following advertisement:

'Wealthy people interested in getting a degree by easy means contact Box 18760.'

Dr. Adinarayan smiled, as he read his advertisement over and over again. Nobody would suspect anything. It was so cleverly worded. Why, people would take it to be a sort of coaching class. Even if some really rich people hoped for something better,.....they would 'get' it. He put the newspaper down at last and sat back. He would just have to wait for the replies that would pour in, and select. He began to think out a cause to get triplicates.....

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On Friday the first batch of letters came in. There were not as many as he had expected..... just fifteen. He opened them eagerly. Three letters merely asked him how much he charged per month for his coaching classes—lowest terms expected. Those went into the wastepaper basket. One was wrongly addressed, and asked for specifications of diesel engines. That one followed the other three. One was from a printing press, offering services, (confidential), especially for out-of-the-way-matter! So someone took him to be a forger! He mused over the letter, it was as cleverly worded as his ad. Finally he tore it up in disgust. That left him with ten letters.

They were all cautious queries,—all except one. That one sounded desperate. ".....I must have a degree by hook or crook, at any price. I am not interested in coaching classes. If you really have something easy, let me know immediately....." It was signed by 'Seth Haribhai.'

"Just the customer I need," thought our professor, and began writing him a reply, asking him to come over. The address the man had given was postal —a further sign that he was the right type. Nevertheless to make sure that he did not pick on a miser, who would expect it all for a couple of hundreds, he clearly stated that his terms were very high, but that the method was quite foolproof

Monday, 5 o'clock! Dr. Adinarayan was quite fidgety. His "customer" would come any moment. This time 'he' would do the talking. Thirty thousand at least, more if possible. He would invest twenty thousand in housing schemes, and the rest he would use up—for there might not be immediate returns. Yes this time he would be wiser. He thought of the things he would buy, as soon as he had the money in his hands..... He looked at the clock. Almost half-past five. Would his visitor not come? Suddenly all had grown very quiet, and one could hear the ticking of the clock quite distinctly Five thirty-five..... five forty.....

Suddenly there was a knock, Dr Adinarayan jumped up and hurried towards the door. He undid the latch. It was the postman! His spirits sank. But that envelope looked familiar. Yes it was from Seth Haribhai.

'Dear Dr Adinarayan,

I am sorry that I must break my promise I shall call on Wednesday at the same time.

Yours truly,
SETH HARIDAS.

Dr. Adinarayan scratched his head. There was nothing to be done till Wednesday then.

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And some came Wednesday. Punctually at five there was a smart rap on the door. A stout, dark man in a dhoti walked in. He introduced himself as Seth Haribhai. He was followed by another, whom he introduced as his friend. Govind, who was also interested in the scheme. Dr. Adinarayan offered them chairs, and began to unfold his scheme.

"In the first place", he began, "I want to know if you are still interested, if I tell you that this will cost you many thousands."

Seth Haribhai nodded gravely. "I understand I suppose that you know that money is no consideration. I am a multi-millionaire. Please proceed. My friend here, is also very rich."

"Satisfying both of you at the same time will be rather difficult, but if your friend will wait for a few months, I will probably get him a doctorate too." And then he told them all about the change of name, the handing over of the papers, etc.

When he had finished, Seth Haribhai was quite enthusiastic about it all. "Have you done this before?" he asked.

"Yes once, the man paid me fifty thousand."

"Who is he?"

"Oh, I do not disclose the names of my customers. So you see—I will never let out the secret."

"But we must know what this man is doing now, and if there were no hitches."

"No, there are no hitches. He left for America just after buying my certificates. That was more than six months ago—and there were no complaints. But I will not tell you more."

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Seth Haribhai, and Govind tried very hard to get something more out of Dr Adinarayan, but found that he was only withdrawing into his shell. He had begun to sense trouble.

The two looked at one another, and then Haribhai said: "I'll pay you fifty thousand,—come over to my place, where I will pay you. My car is waiting. Give me the certificates."

Dr. Adinarayan hesitated for a moment, then he handed over the papers, put on his coat and went down with them. Once in the car, Govind lifted him aghast. A POLICE MAN'S BELT! his shirt. Dr Adinarayan stared at WITH THE BRASS BUCKLE!

The professor looked furtively at Haribhai, who obligingly showed him his identity card. But it was too late....

At the police station there was none other than the registrar of the University, Mr. Sampat who greeted him with a particularly unpleasant smile.

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When the case came up for hearing, Dr. Adinarayan found out that the registrar had merely suspected a forger, and had been quite surprised to find DR. ADINARAYAN doing such underhand work. He had postponed the meeting that Monday because he realised that he would be recognised The police had to be informed immediately, and that had taken time, for they had to plan a proper trap for the professor They did not bother about marked notes for they realised that there was enough other evidence.

Dr. Adinarayan confessed all He hoped to drag Mr Mangaldas, alias Dr. Adinarayan into the affair and to have him sentenced as well,—even if only to get a little satisfaction. But enquiries showed that Mr Mangaldas had died of heart failure on his way to America

So Adinarayan alone remained to pay. His degree was of course cancelled. In view of his age he was sentenced to five years' simple imprisonment And that was the end of the man who sold his name

DOES SCANDAL HARM OR HELP FILM STARS?

★

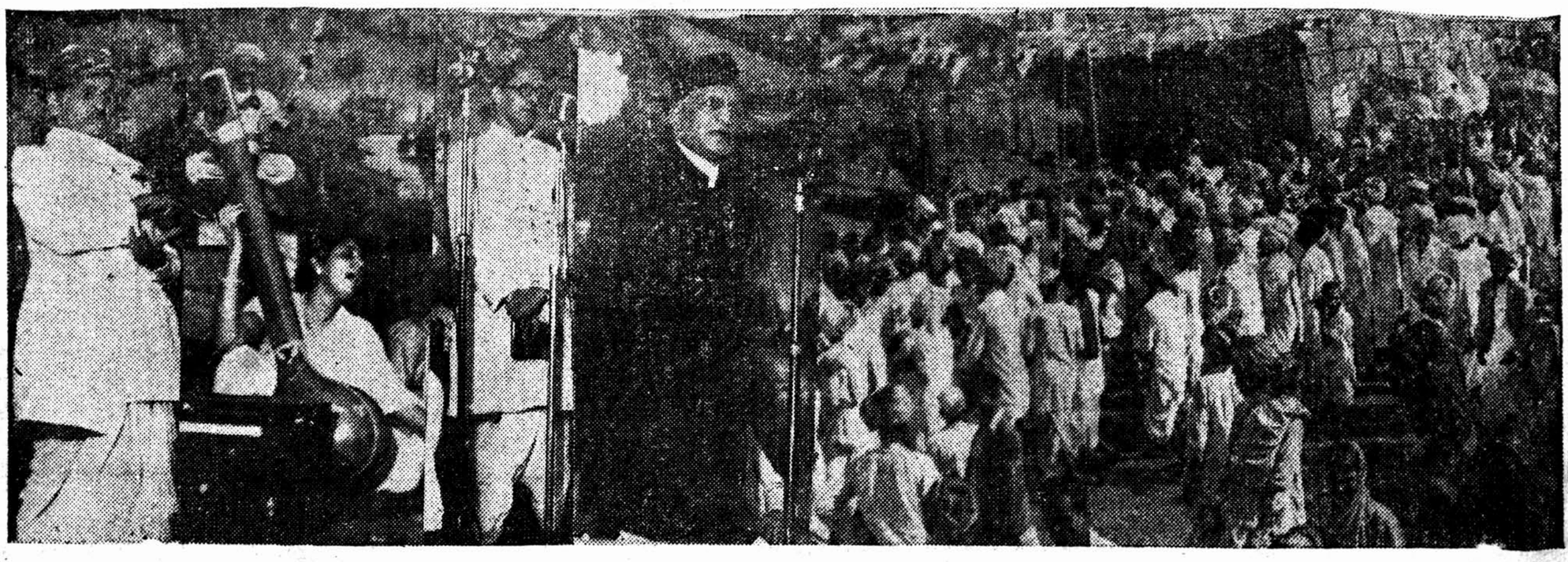
(Continued from Page 4)

the time of the suit charging him with non-legal frolics aboard his yacht. He was acquitted via the brilliant polemics of lawyer Jerry Geisler. But the aura surrounding the testimony was in the non-perfumed class. So what happens? His next picture stacks up a fortune. And Errol, who has always had to rely on daring-do rather than on his acting ability is still going strong in every department.

Lila Leeds didn't do well with her Hollywood career after her various arrests here. But then she hadn't done well at her career before—just bit parts.

So this is the way it adds up to me—the public is very tolerant of its film favourites.

IN MEMORY OF MAHARASHTRA'S POET-SAINT



From left: 1. Mr. J. R. Ajgaonkar unveiling the portrait of Saint Tukaram on the occasion of the Tercentenary celebrations in Bombay. 2. Mrs. Laxmibai Kelkar singing the Abhangs of Tukaram. 3. Mr. P. M. Lad, I.C.S., addressing the gathering. 4. Rt. Hon. M. R. Jayakar, Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University, who presided over the celebrations. 5. A view of the procession with Tukaram's Gatha in the Silver Chariot.

SUMATRA WAS ONCE A HINDU LAND

Relics Bear Testimony To Indian Civilisation

DR. RAGHU VIRA

BATAKS of Sumatra have borrowed much from Indians—their writing, many Sanskrit words, cultivation of rice, cotton, types of their houses.

Some of their sub-tribes, bear the names 'Maliyala', 'Pandiya', 'Choliya', etc..

Padang Lawas in Sumatra once a centre of Hindu Civilisation, is now a sun-scorched land poor in culture of every type.

INDONESIA is just a name. We know precious little about it. Even amongst the scholars whatever little is known, is about the island of Java. The big island of Sumatra has remained an unknown land. It is sparsely populated. Culturally it is backward and does not attract either tourists or traders.

As far as the antiquities of Sumatra are concerned no systematic work had been undertaken before the year 1935. The credit of exploring systematically the remains of Indian civilization throughout the length and breadth of the island of Sumatra goes to F. M. Schnitger. Till recently he was the Conservator of the Museum of Palembang, which lies in the south-eastern part of the island.

We shall begin a review of the archaeological remains of Sumatra from the basin of the river Musi. There are such four basins from the south to the north. It is on the banks of rivers that civilization developed in the past. Still the rivers afford convenient banks for cities, and for agriculture.

Find Of Inscriptions

It was in the year 1934 that at a place called Telaga Batu to the east of the city of Palembang, an inscription on a stone 2.26 metres high, was discovered. There were 30 other stones inscribed in the vicinity of Palembang. They all bear the inscription "Jayasiddha Yatra' Some of them have an additional word "Sarvasatva" They were evidently laid by pilgrims. Telaga Batu was evidently a place of pilgrimage and there are other inscriptions which record "Shri Vijaya Siddha Yatra", in order to celebrate a victory over "Shri Vijaya." On bricks of hardened clay, there are three or four lines of Sanskrit in late Pallava writing

The inscriptions mentioned above were made from the 6th to the 10th centuries A.D.

Heaps of stones and heaps of bricks are to be found in place of ancient shrines all over the land of Sumatra. They are shapeless heaps. The handwork of marauders, vandals, uncultured and culture-hating brutes, which invaded Indonesia in the 15th and 16th century A.D.

One finds a Makara snout, with round eyes, puffed cheeks, wing-shaped ears with ornaments, a garland of leaves over the mouth and a flower at the top. Nearby lies a fragment of 'Yoni

Not far away, at another place, one finds a lotus cushion, a corner-stone of Terracotta, the trunk of a Makara, the fragment of an animal head and the relief of a parrot with a garland.

Art Of Java

On the other side of the river, three bronze images were discovered in 1929, representing Maitreya, Lokeshwara and Buddha. They belong clearly to the art of middle Java.

As early as 1225 Chan Ju Kua mentions golden statues of the king Shri Vijaya.

A few kilometers to the West, there seems to have been a shrine, where now stands a Muslim grave. Its name is Chandi Angsoka. In the vicinity lie fragments of Makara. One of them carries a lion in his jaws A rampant lion, badly damaged.

Buddha images of granite, one of them 6.3 metres high, made in the 6th or 7th century.

A stone with a Pallava script inscription "Shikshya Prajna".

A golden plate with Buddhist articles of faith

Another image which might have been the Suvarnapure, Shrivijayapure Lokanath from the Nepal manuscript made about 1015

Lokeshwara with lower arm and feet broken, is made of bronze. It shows Cham influence.

In ancient times, though the conveniences for travel were not what they are today, still Sumatra affords hundred and one examples of objects of arts not only from the neighbouring islands of Java, Banka, Molucca, but also from the distant countries of Indo-China, from Bengal, from Nepal, from Burma, from Orissa and from Southern India.

On the northern bank of the river, Kedukan Bukit, the well-known inscription of 683 A.D was found. It announces that a king has set sail in order to attain magic power "Siddha Yatra." He left with an army of twenty thousand men. In the last line "Shri Vijaya Siddha Yatra" is mentioned

Images Galore

On the north bank was found a small 'Kinnari' of terracotta, while the inhabitants also tell of a seated Bodhisattwa image which has, alas, sunk into the mud. About 5 kilometers, to the north-west the very famous sandstoned inscriptions were found at Talang Tuwa. It is dated 684 A.D.

In the neighbouring island of West Banka at Kota Kapur on the south bank of the Menduk, there was another inscription on hexagonal pillar.

Nearby was found another inscription and the head of Vishnu.

At Palembang several relics have been discovered. A sitting Buddha, a Vairochana Amitabha, a seated Tara and bronze images of Avalokiteshwara, Manjushri and Buddha.

On the right hand tributaries of the river Musi, named Lematang lie scattered big ruins, completely destroyed. A Shiva image, two Kala heads, the fragments of a lion, several parrots in garlands made in terracotta, akin to the art of Middle Java

Much higher up the Musi, at Bingin, there once stood a life size, four armed Avalokiteshwara; an unfinished seated Buddha was also encountered. The left hand lies in his lap, the right is raised in "Vitarka Mudra."

Now we pass on to the valley of the river Batang Hari.

Evidence Of Shaivism

It was in September 1821, then an English captain, S. C. Crooke drew attention to the city of Muara Jambi which, he had heard, had been a capital town. At Muara Jambi, the presence of a 'Nandi' (Shiva's bull) gives the evidence of Shivaism.

More than half a century later, the middle Sumatra expedition made a visit to these ruins, but it was not until March, 1936, that excavations and surveys were undertaken. There were shapeless heaps and rubbish robbed of their images and they gave little of their secret.

There are seven ruins that are known as "Asthano". They are held sacred. Exavations were not allowed.

The entire courtyard is paved with brick, truly an impressive piece of art. One courtyard measures 150 meters from east to west and 155 metres from north to south. It is the largest courtyard in Sumatra.

In size, in beauty and in number the buildings of Muara Jambi equal all others in Sumatra. They were a part of a great city probably greater than Palembang, where now not a single ruin is spared.

The bricks from ancient monuments have been robbed by later builders and thus not a single trace of Hindu buildings has been left at Jambi. The Muslim Sultan built his Kraton mostly from the bricks of Muara Jambi. What can be more likely than that the Sultan at the same time robbed the ruins of their images?

The relics still present may be mentioned:

A standing Buddha found at Solok, in the northern part of the Malacca Peninsula.

There are elephants with diadems.

Wonderful Makaras with standing Rakshasas in their mouths. The Rakshasas are armed with a loop and a heavy club. One of the Makaras bears the date 1064 and "mpu Dharmaveer."

The Makara is with a Kinnera in his jaws. In Malacca there is another of the same type. This motif is also known in Cham art.

Then there is a Nandi and a "Sthambha."

Chronology

If we accept the hypothesis for identifying this place Malayu, if that be accepted, then we have the following chronology for this city:—

671, I-tsing remained here for two months.

595, Conquest by Shri Vijaya.

1024, Conquest by Rajendra Chola from the Indian continent.

1050-1250, the building of the temples of Muara Jambi.

1225, Palembang conquered.

1270 to 1293, During these years the city must have presented a lively view through the presence of hundreds of Javanese soldiers.

At Sungei Langsat, there was a huge image discovered. One of the images was probably that of king Adityavarman whose inscriptions are between the years 1347 and 1371. The king spent his youth at the Javanese court of Modjopait and there he became acquainted with the Bhairava sect. In 1370 he himself got initiated as a Bhairava under the name 'Kshetrajna Vishesha Dharani."

In Sungei Langsat was found another inscription which commemorated that in 1286, the Javanese King Kritanagar sent an Amoghapasha image to Sumatra as a present for Shri Maharaja Shriman Tribhuvanaraja Moulivarma Deva, over which all the subjects in "Bhoomi Malyoo" rejoiced.

The image was set up in "Dharmashraya."

The Amoghapasha is a beautiful product of the art of the East Java. Underneath appear the so-called seven jewels 'Sapta Ratnani', horse, hurling-disc, queen, jewel, minister, general and elephant. The inscription on the Amoghapasha is in Sanskrit, but it is not altogether accurate. Adityavarman is called Mahan Yoga Vidjnana and Manidwaya Natak Karana. The last sentence reads "this image standing in the middle of the "Vajra Prakara" of the 'Jinalaya' is the illustrious Amoghapashesha, fair as the rising sun." There are mentioned herein the dancing deities, which are of rare interest.

In this part of the country, one finds all signs of little indications of Hindu influence. At Rambahn on a hill is an Amoghapasha.

At the Karang Brahmi on the river Merangin, there is a document of Shri Vijaya which is practically a copy of the Sanskrit inscription in Banka of the year 686.

In Third Basin

Now we pass on to the third river basin, namely, of the river Kampar. Here lie a number of ruins of the 11th and 12th centuries. They form part of a town which was entirely surrounded by an earthen wall covering an area of 1.25 kilometers. The buildings are encircled by a sand-stone wall. Here there is one 'Stupa'. The foundation is 28-sided, while the crown seems to have been 36-sided.

In another 'Stupa' which bears a lotus, was found a hollow filled with earth and ashes. Among the ashes there lay three bits of gold leaf and a golden plate engraved with Nagari letters of the 12th century.

On the island of great Karimun, close to the mouth of the river Kampar, a cliff inscription of the 7th or 8th century announces the illustrious feet of Buddha.

Bataks have borrowed much from the Indians, their writing, many Sanskrit words, the cultivation of rice, cotton, types of houses. Their sub-tribes bear the names 'Maliyala', 'Pandiya', 'Cholea', etc.

Goa — Legends And Lore

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(Continued from Page 2)

some misfortune will befall her. Soon after a child is born, the village is informed of the event by the firing of crackers — three bundles if it is a boy and two for a girl. A metal vessel is also loudly struck. This is done to chase away 'evil spirits' and knock all the fear out of the new-born. Surprising as it may seem, this pandemonium does not startle the babe. There is such a thing as 'dist' or the evil eye to reckon with too, and it is not at all uncommon to see children and cattle with a black band tied around their necks to escape from envious and harmful eyes. In vegetable gardens, old pots are painted with caricatures to frighten away covetous glances. Even courtship and marriage are tied down to tradition is Goa and before a maiden who is engaged becomes the blushing bride, she is taken by her friends and relatives for the 'purcound.'

This is a farewell maidenhood party given in her honour where she is garlanded as queen of the feast, and receives all the homage and attention of her admirers. The ceremony starts by the bride-to-be being bathed in cocoanut milk to the accompaniment of 'zottis' (love songs) and then she is dressed in a gorgeous red sari generally and taken around the neighbourhood for the blessing of its oldest inhabitants.

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Certain festival too are invested with unique rites and the eve of St. John's on the 23rd June is heralded with enthusiasm and joy by the young bloods of the village. After morning Mass on the 24th, most of these stalwarts wearing a wreath (Sanjuanchi vale) on their heads take a jump in the nearest well which, due to the torrential rains that start about this time, is usually full to the brim. This exhibition of leaping and diving into the water is annually done, to commemorate the leap of joy St. John is said to have taken in the womb of St. Elizabeth, when the Virgin visited his mother. At dusk groups of little children collect together armed with sticks and go from house to house, where at every door seated is a Judas (Judeu), the figure of a man made up out of straw and dressed in sartorial equipment fit only to be thrown away. This figure symbolizes the traitor who sold the Master for 30 pieces of silver, and a lusty chorus of juvenile lungs repeat a doggerel which when interpreted explains that "St. John who payed the way for the Messiah was as great as a hill, but Judas who betrayed Him was nothing better than ash." A bonfire is then made and to the firing of crackers, the Guy beaten unmercifully, is thrown into it and reduced to ashes. The children then with their hearts full of glee and their pockets full of gram or sweets distributed by the indulgent housewives, move off to the next house.

●

Rain festivals are celebrated in one form or another in most parts of India. The village version in Goa is a picturesque procession of little children carrying stones on their heads, going from door to door invoking the blessing of the deities and a copious rainfall by a spirited plea in verse. They are led by the smallest among them holding a statue of the Madonna, and they commence their petition by accusing themselves of their human frailties and pleading for mercy. St. Peter and St. Anthony are the two most popular saints appealed to in song. Harvest Thaksgiving Day is also one of rejoicing for hundreds of Christian cultivators and on the 6th of August the Vicar cuts a few ears of the new crop (neah), blesses and distributes them among the congregation after the High Mass Every Catholic family carries a sheaf home to place on their altars in gratitude for the Lord's bounty; and every household on this day has some sweetmeat (gorshem) prepared out of rice, coconut, and jaggery as a symbol of fertility and plenty.

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The only "beings" whose local reputation approaches anywhere near that of ghosts and goblins are the 'almas' or spirits of Goa, who certainly have an uncanny flair for originality and live up to it. It is no queer practice to find elaborate meals being prepared and dished out for the souls of one's departed relatives throughout the month of November—the Soul's Month. Each house has a luncheon party during the month, and the menu consists of the favourite dishes of the deceased to whom the feast is dedicated. Neglected souls are believed to haunt a house until their demands are appeased. For sheer swank and bravado however, there is no ghost to vie with the "Gagro-Naik", a venerable gentleman who wears a skirt (gagro) bells around his waist and ankles; carries a staff in his hand and has webbed feet! He is supposed to be the spirit of a departed landowner (gauncar) who still watches and guards over the crops and property of his village. It is reputed a common experience for a late and lonely traveller who has lost his way, to be led on the right path by the Gagro-Naik or a rogue out thieving, to be caught and brought to task by him. In times of flood and famine, this genial spirit is said to have warned the farmers, by wailing at the dead of night. He also appears to be the lord of certain places and at Sinquerim, a village not far from mine, there still exists a pond which belongs to him and nothing impure can be washed in it. No baker will sound his pole or shout his wares there, nor a bullock-cart approach the spot without the driver removing the bells from his beasts of burden unless he is prepared to take the risk of going mad or rolling down the hill along with his carriage. Such is the fate of those who flaunt all beliefs and draw swords with the webbed warrior.

MUSLIMS OF YUGOSLAVIA

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(Continued from Page 7)

slav of Slovenia and his Muslim compatriot from Serbia, there is as much difference as between the West and the East.

LIKE INDIA

Yugoslavia, like India, is the land of agriculture. Half of the available land is used for growing maize, wheat, beans and potato. Stock-breeding is extensively carried on and forestry is an important branch of the people's occupation.

There is considerable industry too, mainly textile, leather and paper. Mineral wealth is great and coal, iron, copper and lead are mined in most parts of the state.

The capital of Yugoslavia is Belgrade, known as the White City. Having endured innumerable changes in the past, the city stands today as a modern European capital.

Yugoslavia's second city is Zagreb, once the capital of Croatia and a cultural, industrial and economic centre of distinction. The city has a modern and architecturally beautiful aspect, with many parks and lovely surroundings The market places are interesting, where the pretty peasant costumes of Croatia are to be seen at their loveliest.

MUSLIM BOSNIA

A more picturesque city is Sarajevo, once the capital of Muslim Bosnia and completely Oriental in character. The old Turkish town lies on the slopes of the densely wooded mountains and the climbing narrow streets and quaint eastern shops are a source of great interest. There are many monuments of historic interest and magnificent mosques and palaces.

Cetinje, the former capital of the little kingdom of Montenegro, is an Alpine stronghold and still retains its old romantic grandeur and rugged fastness. One is particularly impressed by its inhabitants, of sturdy physique and gorgeous attire.

One more town that deserves mention in Yugoslavia is Dubrovnic, on the Adriatic Sea. Called as the Athens of Yugoslavia; and the Pearl of the Adriatic, it is one of the most enchanting towns of East Europe.

A young husband did not like hash. His wife acquired a French cookery book, giving many recipes for using left-overs. The next evening one of the fancy mixtures appeared on the table in a covered dish.

The husband reached over and raised the cover. but the wife said: "Why don't you ask the blessing first, dear?"

Replied the husband: "I don't believe there is anything here that hasn't been blessed already."

Robot Wonders Of The Age

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(Continued from Page 2)

stamps by their chemical fingerprints to chain-smoking cigarettes in a test for toxic gases.

Three machines in Britain comprise the world's only robot librarian. Working with a new kind of punched library card they can do in two minutes what would take human librarians a whole day.

When the Navy wanted to find out how to do a better job of teaching its specialists, it built a robot storekeeper in a classroom at the Pennsylvania State Colege. At the touch of a switch the robot tabulates, answers and makes an instantaneous, permanent record of students' responses of different teaching methods. Automatically printed statistics show whether such variations as colour film, sound tracs or music help to speed learning time.

Traffic control is fast becoming robotized. In San Diego, California, for example, electronic plats buried in a main highway count passing cars and syncronize lights to let autos go faster or slower, according to the density of traffic.

The system has already cut accidents by 20 per cent. The world's first robot street-lighting setup was recently installed in New Milford, Connecticut. Electronic eyes react to changes in natural light, a sudden thunderstorm, early twilight, a rainy morning and turn on street lamps according to need.

Traffic engineers are excited about a new robot eye which, mounted on a car's bumpers, buzzes the driver if the auto is over the center line, or if he is getting too close to another car.

Elevator traffic is another field where robot system control is growing. Westinghouse's new Celectomatic system sorts signals from waiting passengers and sets up a pattern of commands for starting, stopping, accelerating or breaking. Each elevator can almost sense a waiting rider. During peak periods the cars automatically parcel out among themselves a co-ordinated system of equally swift service for all floors.

Something still for the future is voice-controlled elevators. A model recently demonstrated in bilingual Montreal rose at the sound of going up or monter (its French equivalent); it came down when the voice said, 'descendre' down please.

Work horses of the robot world are the electronic brains. Their ability to solve infinitely complex problems 12,000 times faster than any human genious makes them essential tools of science. With vacuum tubes for gray cells, the wizard-like brains can do such things as multiply hundreds of 10-digit numbers in a thousandth of a second.

One government bureau had to multiply 100,000 pairs of figures each year and add up the results. It took 12 days for the staff to do the job. A robot does it in 10 minutes.

The brains can trace the movements of the universe, work out gambling odds or add two and two.

They only make an error when a vacuum tube burns out. Even then the brain knows what has happened and flashes a warning signal.

International Business Machine's new selective sequence calculator is almost frighteningly superhuman! It not only reads its problems and instructions, but knows when and how to use such mathematical short cuts as logarithm tables which it has stored in its electronic memory.

Will mankind ultimately create such efficient robots that they will revolt and become masters instead of servants?

Dr. Norbert Wienner, of Massachusets Institute of Technology, founder of cybernetics, the science of the relationship of human and mechanical brains, does not think so.

A real mechanical brain, he said, would have to be as large as the tallest skyscraper and might take all the powe: Niagara Falls can generate to operate. But Wiener does think the production of humanoid slaves will be a fact within 25 years

It is none too soon to consider how we shall use such slaves, he said. We are nearer to their production now than we were to the development of radar ten years ago. We may even be able to build brains operated by chemical instead of by electrical impulses, or brains that can repair themselves and learn by trial and error. Through them, we may also learn more about the intricate patterns behind human psychological complexes.

But robot brains, says Wiener, will not solve the major human problem: the worship of power with no idea of where that power is leading.

We have got to develop our charactres or get off the earth. Mechanical brains can give us logic and mathematics. But men need more than that. If we have no principles the answers of the robots, despite their magic, will be useless to us.

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

THE power of the spade suit was demonstrated by this bidding. The opponents could have made three or four odd at diamonds, but the suit was never mentioned. However, South had his work cut out to make two spades, and only a delicate timing play enabled him to do so.

West opened the heart ace, followed by the king—clearly showing he held only two cards in the suit. He shifted to the diamond king and South won with the ace. It took four leads for him to extract trumps, and East discarded one card from each of the other three suits. He would have been better advised to discard two hearts and keep all his diamonds, for his diamond discard gave declarer opportunity to make the winning play.

South led a club; West put in the jack, and dummy ducked! Although covering with the king would assure declarer establishment of a club trick, he realized the need to have East win the second club not the first. When the club jack held, West continued diamonds. South ruffed the third diamond lead, and played another club. Now the finesse of the nine drove out East's ace and East had to put South in again with a heart. North's club king won the last trick to round out declarer's needed eight.

Note what happens if dummy's king covers the first club lead. East wins and returns the diamond. Now, when declarer ruffs the third diamond, he can cash his heart queen but he will never make a club trick. West discards the club, wins the next lead with the club queen and makes the setting trick with his fourth diamond.

Neither side vulnerable.
North-South 60 on score.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ 8 4 3
♡ 10 6 2
◇ 9 7 3
♣ K 10 9 4

WEST
♠ 10 7 6 2
♡ A K
◇ K Q 10 5
♣ Q J 3

EAST
♠ 9
♡ J 8 7 5 3
◇ J 6 4 2
♣ A 5 2

SOUTH
♠ A K Q J 5
♡ Q 9 4
◇ A 8
♣ 8 7 6

The bidding

South	West	North	East
1♠	1 N T	Pass	2♡
2♠	All Pass		

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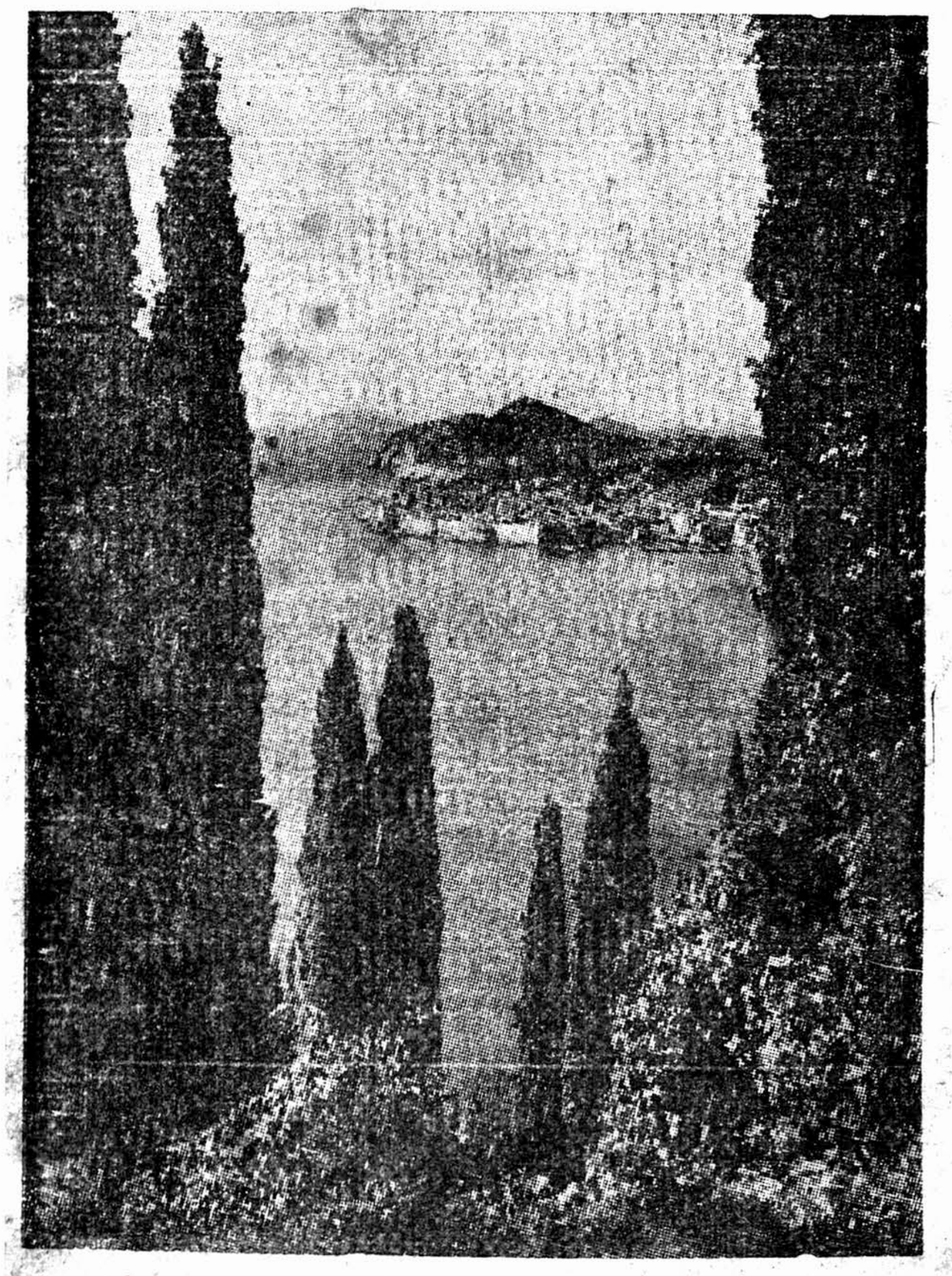
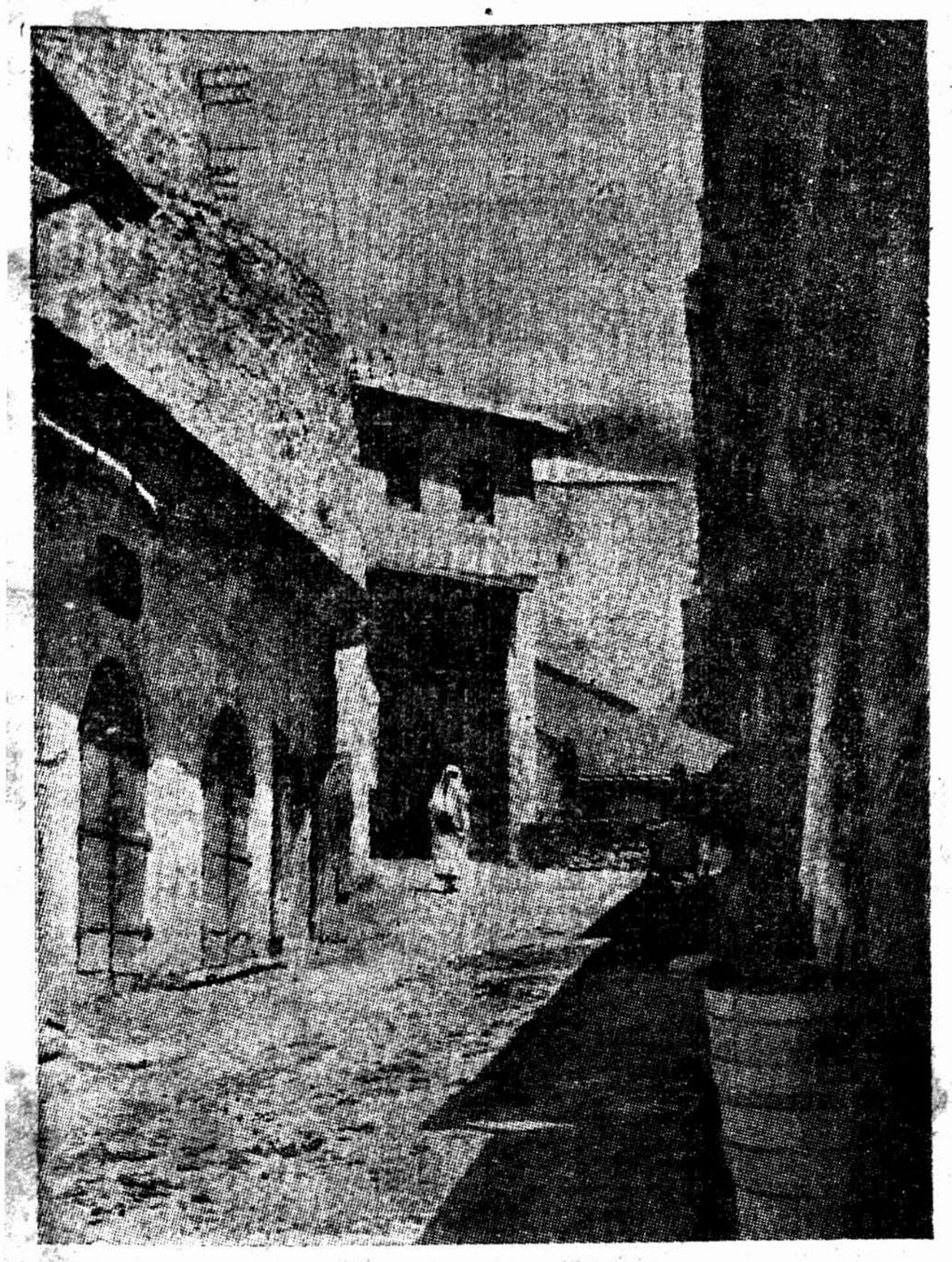
LOVELY COUNTRY TITO RULES



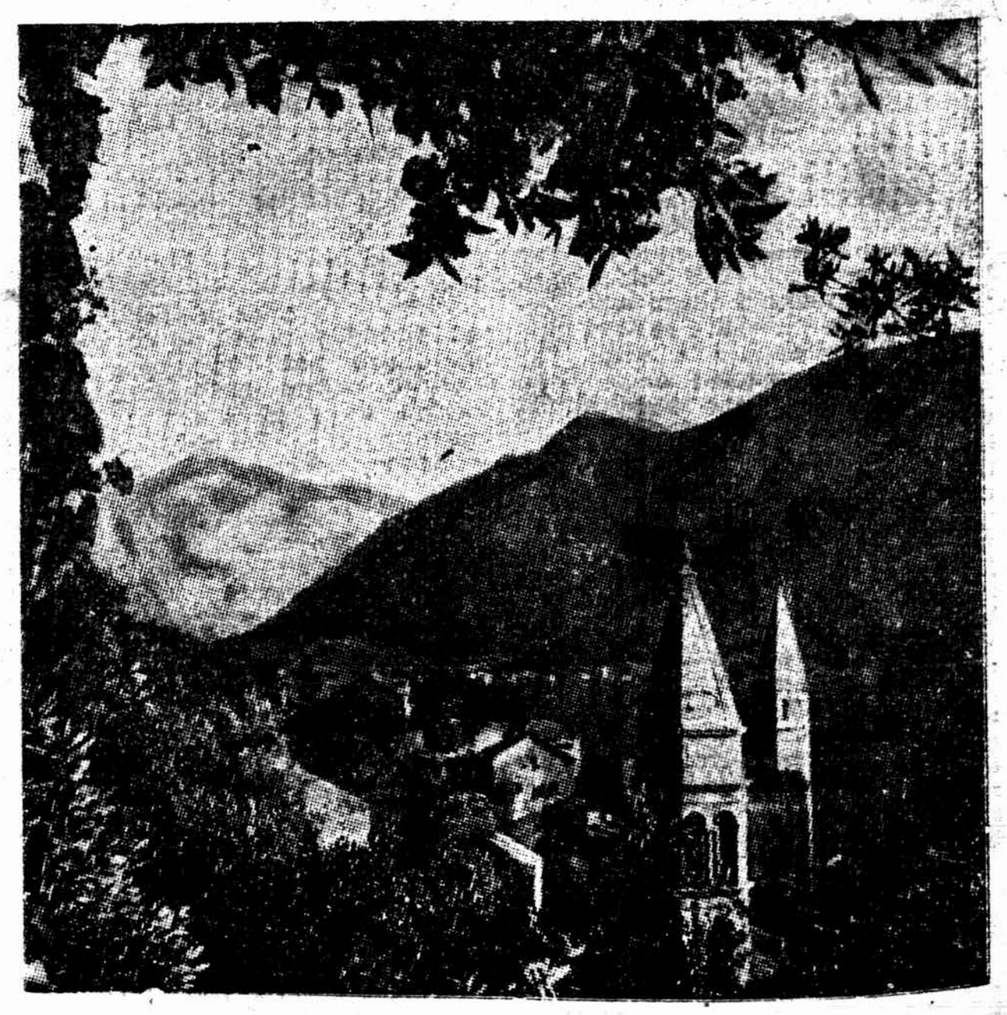
Dubrovnik, the Adriatic sea-port town of the province of Dalmatia as seen from a neighbouring height. The walls that sorround the city, built in the seventeenth century, can be seen in the picture.

Croatian belles in their picturesque national costumes.

Like Norway and Sweden, Yugoslavia has its fjords. This is the Kotor fjord



A street in the Muhamadan section of the city of Mortor, Yugoslavia. The veil is still the fashion among the Muhamadan ladies of Yugoslavia.



Enchanting view of a Dalmatian landscape.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.